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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of May 22, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	152	2

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59	
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59	
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59	In Conference
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 3 3/18/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Approved 5/14/59		Hearings Completed		
Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Underway		Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59	
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings Underway		
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed				
Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59	Passed 3/16/59	Reported 3/23/59	Passed 3/25/59	P. L. 7 3/31/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Approved 5/12/59		Hearings Completed		
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) (HR 3147, 4457)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Underway		
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 4 3/23/59
Wheat Program (HR 6737) (S 1968)	Approved 5/13/59		Reported 5/18/59		
Passports					
Mutual Security Program	Hearings Completed		Hearings Underway		
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/19/59	In Conference
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/19/59	In Conference
Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 6263)	Hearings Completed				
Debt Limit Increase					
Corporate, Excise Taxes					
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Gasoline Tax Increase					
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59			
Highway Revenues (HR 5950)	Approved 5/21/59				

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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IKE'S PROGRAM OFF TO SLOW START

Congress as of May 19 approved eight of President Eisenhower's 201 legislative requests submitted so far to the 86th Congress. The approval percentage -- about 4 percent -- was lower than the two preceding first sessions of Congress at approximately the same stage. In 1955, the 84th Congress had approved 13.7 percent of the President's requests by May 8 and in 1957, the 85th Congress had approved 6.6 percent of the requests by May 27.

Sixty-three of Mr. Eisenhower's 201 requests made to the first session of the 86th Congress were repeated from previous years. Here is the status of all requests as of May 19. The percentage following each listing shows what percent it comprises of the total of 201 Presidential requests.

- 8 requests had been finally approved by the House and Senate and were either law or awaiting the President's signature. (3.98 percent)
- 5 requests had passed both houses and awaited final Congressional action. (2.49 percent)
- 33 requests had passed either the House or Senate but not both. (16.42 percent)
- 6 requests had been reported from committee to the floor but had not come up for a vote in either chamber. (2.98 percent)
- 34 requests had undergone committee hearings and awaited further action. (16.92 percent)
- 31 requests had been rejected in either committee or on the floor but can be brought up again. (15.42 percent)
- 84 requests had received no action at all in either the House or Senate. (41.79 percent)

First Session Always Slow

Congressional legislative action traditionally is slow during the first few months of the first session of a Congress. Bills introduced in 1959 will stay alive through 1960. In some cases, the Administration had not yet submitted its draft legislation; in others legislation to carry out the President's requests had not yet been introduced or had been introduced so recently that no action was taken.

In a special May 13 message, President Eisenhower undertook to prod Congress on "three matters requiring urgent consideration and action." The requests, originally made in his Jan. 19 budget message, called for a temporary increase in the gasoline tax, an increase in the limitation for the Federal Housing Authority to insure home mortgages and legislation designed to reduce the wheat surplus. (Weekly Report p. 666)

No Congressional action had been taken on the original gasoline tax increase request. The President's request to increase FHA authority to insure private home mortgages is contained in an omnibus housing bill (S 57), in general opposed by the Administration as being too costly.

Both House and Senate Agriculture Committees as of May 19 had acted on wheat legislation, but their bills were far from what the President had in mind. (Weekly Report p. 697)

Key

Sources of President Eisenhower's 1959 legislative requests up to May 19 follow with the Congressional Quarterly symbol for each, the date of the request and Weekly Report page reference:

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 9	82
B	Budget	Jan. 19	91
C	Economic Report	Jan. 20	96
D	Labor	Jan. 28	146
E	Agriculture	Jan. 29	230
F	Civil Rights		
G	International Monetary Fund, World Bank	Feb. 12	314
H	Nixon-Rayburn letter on Telecommunications	March 3	440
I	Mutual Security	March 13	434
J	Inter-American Bank	May 11	665
K	Reorganization Plan No. 1	May 12	671

Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated as key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the budget).

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1956 on.

The number of requests is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of the Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ makes no attempt to weight them. But a rough, automatic weighting results from major requests usually having several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ evaluates compromises to determine if the request is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

CQ's EISENHOWER BOXSCORE AS OF MAY 19, 1959

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1959 legislative requests to Congress and action taken on them through May 19. A letter in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive source of the request. A key to the letters is given in the box on p. 683. Treaty requests are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate.

Symbols

- ✓ **Favorable Action**
 X **Unfavorable Action**
 H **Hearings Held or Underway**
 # **Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action**
 * **Request Previously Submitted and Denied.**

Agriculture

1. Extend Titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for one year. (B)
2. Authorize an additional \$1.5 billion for expenses and losses sustained in sale of farm surpluses for foreign currency under Title I. (B)
3. Either provide that price supports of commodities currently subject to mandatory price support be related to not less than 75 percent and not more than 90 percent of the average market price of such commodities during the immediately preceding years, OR, if parity concept is retained, give the Secretary of Agriculture discretionary authority to establish, using current guidelines, price support levels for commodities. (E)
4. Enact either of these programs for wheat. (E)
5. Enact either of these programs for tobacco. (E)
6. Enact either of these program for peanuts. (E)
7. Extend for three years the conservation reserve program. (E)
8. Provide for state participation in drought and other natural disaster programs. (E)
9. Extend the Sugar Act beyond its expiration date of Dec. 31, 1960. (B)
10. Reduce levels of the direct loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration. (B)
11. Enact legislation to put the Farmers' Home Administration on a revolving fund basis. (B)
12. *Enact legislation to assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources. (B)
13. Enact legislation to put the Rural Electrification Administration on a revolving fund basis. (B)
14. #Provide no new funds for initiating construction of watershed projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. (B)

Education and Welfare

HOUSING

1. Discontinue temporary emergency housing measure that authorized purchases by Federal National Mortgage Assn. of \$1 billion of mortgages on low-cost housing. (B)
2. Increase by \$6 billion the fiscal 1959 limitation on Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance authority. (B)
3. Authorize an additional \$100 million for fiscal 1959 to restore the urban renewal discretionary authority for future emergencies. (B)
4. Authorize an additional \$100 million for fiscal 1959 in capital grants for slum clearance projects. (B)
5. Remove ceiling on total volume of FHA-insured mortgages. (B)
6. Enact permanent authority for FHA to insure property improvement loans. (B)
7. Increase maximum amounts of mortgages on sales housing eligible for FHA insurance. (B)
8. #Provide no new authorizations for construction of additional public housing units in fiscal 1960. (B)
9. *Establish a new insurance program for mortgages on rental housing for elderly persons to replace current limited program. (B)
10. Authorize higher interest rates for insured armed services rental housing. (B)
11. Authorize higher interest rates for "other rental" housing. (B)
12. Authorize higher interest rates for cooperative housing. (B)
13. Extend the armed services mortgage insurance program for one year. (B)
14. Extend the voluntary home mortgage credit program on veterans housing. (B)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION
 HOUSE FLOOR ACTION
 SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION
 SENATE FLOOR ACTION
 FINAL OUTCOME
 PUBLIC LAW NUMBER

1 2 3 4 5 6

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- WELFARE

- OTHER

- ## Foreign Policy

FOREIGN AID

- Week ending May 22, 1959 -- PAGE 685

IMMIGRATION

1. *Permit the President to authorize the Attorney General to admit, under temporary parole, escapees selected by the Secretary of State who have fled or will flee from Communist-dominated countries. (B)
2. *Limit the number of temporary parole escapees in any one year to the average number of aliens who have been permitted to enter the U.S. under special legislation since 1948. (B)
3. *Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,857 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (B)
4. *Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (B)
5. *Permit the use of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within the geographic areas and distributing them among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (B)
6. *Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (B)
7. *Substitute administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases. (B)
8. *Authorize the Attorney General to handle hardship cases of aliens having close relatives in the U.S., veterans and "functionaries of religious organizations." (B)
9. *Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through but not remaining in the U. S. (B)
10. *Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admission to the mainland from Hawaii. (B)
11. *Repeal requirements that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (B)
12. *Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization. (B)
13. *Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. for one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (B)
14. *Limit judicial appeal against deportation orders where purpose of appeal is to delay deportation by "legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process." (B)
15. Extend authority to issue visas to certain orphans. (B)
16. Extend current authority to issue visas to aliens affected with tuberculosis. (B)

OTHER

1. Increase by \$3.175 billion the United States' subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (G)
2. Increase by \$1.375 billion the U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund. (G)
3. Authorize the funds for the International Monetary Fund in fiscal 1959. (G)
4. Enact legislation permitting the U.S. to join in establishing the Inter-American Development Bank. (J)
5. Provide \$450 million for the initial portion of the U.S. subscription to the Bank. (J)
6. *Clarify the authority of the Secretary of State with regard to the issuance of passports. (B)
7. Enact legislation to provide for the reimbursement of Americans for certain World War II property damage in Europe and the Far East. (B)
8. Provide for a re-examination of U.S. relations with the International Court of Justice. (A)

TREATIES

Consent to ratification of:

1. *International Plant Protection Convention. (1/12/56)
2. *Convention with Mexico concerning radio broadcasting in the standard broadcast band. (3/12/57)
3. *Convention with Norway modifying and supplementing the convention of June 13, 1949 relating to double taxation. (8/14/58)
4. Treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights between the United States President and the Sultan of Muscat, Oman and dependencies. (2/26/59)
5. Convention with Cuba providing for the conservation of shrimp. (3/5/59)
6. Protocol of amendment to the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. (3/19/59)

Labor

TAFT-HARTLEY

1. *Strengthen the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. (D)
2. *Strengthen the Act's provisions on organizational and recognition picketing. (D)
3. *Amend the Act to provide that state agencies and courts be given jurisdiction in labor-management disputes over which the National Labor Relations Board declines to exercise authority. (D)

4. *Amend the Act to eliminate the prohibition which bars economic strikers from voting in representation elections. (D)
5. *Amend the Act to make it clear that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement need not negotiate during the life of the agreement. (D)
6. Authorize the NLRB to certify, under certain conditions, building and construction trades unions as bargaining representatives without an election. (D)
7. Amend the Act to permit the NLRB, under proper safeguards, to conduct representation elections without holding a prior hearing where no substantial objection to an election is made. (D)
8. Amend the Act to require the NLRB to be bipartisan in composition. (D)
9. *Amend the Act to authorize the designation by the President of an acting General Counsel of the NLRB when vacancies occur in that office. (D)
10. Extend requirement for filing non-Communist affidavits to employers. (D)

OTHER

1. Require all labor organizations to file annual financial reports with the Department of Labor and to maintain proper financial books and records open to investigation by the public and by all members. (D)
2. Require all unions to file with Labor Department as public information copies of constitutions and bylaws, and information showing they meet minimum standards for periodic secret ballot election of officers, for removal of officers and for imposition of supervisory control over the affairs of subordinate bodies. (D)
3. Require all unions to keep proper records on matters requested to be reported, open to examination by Government representatives. (D)
4. Permit union members upon request to examine the records. (D)
5. Require unions, union officers and agents and employers to report any payments, transactions or investments which create conflicts of interests or have as an objective interference with statutory rights of union members and employees. (D)
6. Require that union officers hold and administer union funds and property solely for union members' benefit, and for furthering purpose of the union. (D)
7. Require unions to observe minimum standards for conduct of elections of officers. (D)
8. Require unions to observe minimum standards and conform to appropriate provisions of their constitutions in exercising supervisory control over affairs of subordinate bodies. (D)
9. Place the administration of above requirements with the Secretary of Labor and provide him with adequate authority to enforce them. (D)
10. Prescribe criminal penalties for wilful violations of the act. (D)
11. Correct shortcomings in the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act enacted in 1958. (C)
12. *Extend and improve the coverage of the minimum wage. (C)
13. *Improve the eight-hour laws applicable to Federal and federally assisted construction projects. (C)
14. *Enact legislation to provide for equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex. (C)
15. Discontinue temporary unemployment benefits program authorized in 1958. (B)
16. *Extend coverage of Federal-state unemployment insurance system to employees of firms with fewer than four workers, to employees in Puerto Rico and to employees of state and local governments, non-profit organizations and certain other groups. (C)
17. Extend duration of unemployment benefits periods to a uniform amount of 26 weeks. (C)
18. Increase benefits payments to at least half the unemployed worker's regular earnings. (C)
19. Provide that funds equal to the amount granted to the states for the administration of state employment services be placed directly into a trust fund from which the necessary grants may be appropriated and that any balance be used as a reserve for employment security and unemployment purposes. (B)

Military and Veterans

GENERAL

1. Extend military induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. (B)
2. Provide for extension of the act suspending the permanent limitation on the authorized active duty strength of the Armed Forces. (B)
3. Extend expiration date of the Military Dependents Assistance Act. (B)
4. Extend the special enlistment program authorized by the Armed Forces Reserve Act. (B)
5. Provide for a rearrangement of appropriations for the Defense Department in terms of major purpose rather than by organizational unit. (B)
6. Repeal at an early date the provisions in the fiscal 1959 Defense Appropriation Act setting mandatory minimum strengths for reserve components for the Army, and recommend that future defense appropriations contain no similar provisions. (B)
7. *Eliminate from Defense Appropriations bills the rider limiting competitive bidding by firms in other countries on certain military supply items. (B)
8. Authorize an additional \$325 million (in supplemental fiscal 1959 funds) to finance probable deliveries under existing contracts of defense orders in the next two years. (B)
9. Enact legislation to streamline procedures and legal requirements for disposing of obsolete defense facilities and real property. (B)
10. *Repeal section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress, concerning real estate transactions of the Defense Department. (B)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
H			✓	✓		
H			X	X		
H			✓	✓		
H			✓	✓		
H			X	X		
H			✓	✓		
H			✓	✓		
H						
H			✓	✓		
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H						
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H						
H						
H						
H						
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4

VETERANS

1. Determine eligibility for veterans pensions according to effective tests of need as to income and net worth. (B)
2. Modify veterans benefit programs for non-service-connected disability or death. (B)
3. #Provide no additional funds for starting veterans hospital construction in fiscal 1960. (B)

1	2	3	4	5	6
X	X				

Miscellaneous and Administrative

GENERAL

1. *Authorize an item veto of appropriation and authorization bills. (B)
2. Enact legislation providing for the creation of additional Federal judgeships as recommended by the Judicial Conference. (B)
3. Extend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, beyond its expiration date of June 1, 1959. (B)
4. *Enact legislation to permit the President to make awards for distinguished civilian achievement. (B)
5. Strengthen Federal laws against organized crime. (B)
6. Enact legislation necessary to apply to the new state of Alaska the same general laws, rules and policies that are applicable to other states. (B)
7. Authorize not more than \$10.5 million in fiscal 1960 and declining amounts in the following four fiscal years in transitional grants to Alaska. (B)
8. Authorize sale of Government-owned communications facilities in Alaska. (B)
9. Incorporate the Alaska Railroad to facilitate its operations on a business-like basis. (B)
10. Permit the President to appoint a five-member commission to investigate the Federal Government's role in the field of telecommunications. (H)
11. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 providing that certain land management and exchange functions may be transferred from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department. (K)

✓		✓			
✓			H		
✓			H		

CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Provide expressly that the use of force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases shall be a Federal offense. (F)
2. Give the FBI additional investigative authority in crimes involving the destruction of schools or churches by making flight from one state to another to avoid detention or prosecution a Federal offense. (F)
3. Authorize the Attorney General to inspect Federal election records. (F)
4. Require that such records be preserved for a "reasonable period of time so as to permit such inspection." (F)
5. Provide for a temporary program of financial assistance to state and local agencies to help meet additional costs directly occasioned by desegregation programs. (F)
6. Provide for a temporary program to make technical information and assistance available to state and local educational agencies in preparing and implementing desegregation programs. (F)
7. Specifically authorize the Commissioner of Education, at the request of state or local agencies to provide such technical assistance and to initiate or participate in conferences designed to alleviate the problem. (F)
8. Provide, on a temporary basis, for the education of children of members of the armed forces when state-administered public schools have been closed because of desegregation decisions or orders. (F)
9. Establish a statutory Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government Contracts. (F)
10. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission until 1961. (F)

H		H			
H		H			
H		H			
H		H			
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POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

1. *Enact legislation to put the postal service on a self-supporting basis. (B)
2. Amend the Postal Policy Act of 1958 to prevent excessive public service charges and assure a more equitable sharing of postal operating costs between mail users and the public. (B)
3. *Establish a Joint Commission on Civilian Employee Compensation in the Federal Government. (B)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. *Authorize sale of revenue bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority, retaining Congressional budgetary control over the program. (B)
2. #Provide no additional funds for starting new water resources projects in fiscal 1960. (B)
3. Provide a uniform basis of cost-sharing for all water resources projects not yet under construction that produce flood protection benefits to local areas, under which non-Federal interests bear at least 30 percent of the cost and state or local authorities would bear cost of operation and maintenance. (B)
4. #Provide no additional funds for starting new general office building construction in fiscal 1960. (B)

✓	✓				
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1958 POST-ELECTION CONTROVERSIES

Keith H. Jaques, who served as administrative assistant from January 1957 to December 1958 to Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.), was indicted May 14 on charges of publishing and distributing a campaign pamphlet without disclosing its source in the 1958 West Virginia election. The pamphlet, printed under the name "United Miners Journal," was similar in format to the United Mine Workers Journal. It alleged that Moore's opponent, ex-Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va. 1953-1957), took "kick-backs" and "can't be trusted." The UMW backed Mollohan and called the pamphlet "a filthy smear" and a "vicious act against the union." Mollohan, who lost to Moore by 9,000 votes in 1958, filed the complaint against the use of the pamphlet.

Jaques, now a legislative assistant to Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), bitterly objected to the indictment. He said, "My only role in this matter was to act on direct orders of the Congressman (Moore) to pay the printer and arrange for the delivery of this one campaign leaflet.... It seems a strange miscarriage of justice to me that I should be held responsible for something that was conceived by Congressman Moore, prepared by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, printed by a private printing company and paid for by the Congressman out of campaign contributions." Following Jaques' statement, the Justice Department May 15 offered to let him testify before the grand jury which returned the indictment and said its investigation was "continuing."

Moore May 14 claimed the indictment was based "on the barest technical violation of simply not saying who the pamphlet was printed by." The Corrupt Practices Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by one year's imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine to publish or distribute unsigned campaign literature.

1958 HOUSE ELECTION CONTESTS

• Fifth Arkansas -- The House Administration Elections Subcommittee May 15 decided to send three members to Little Rock to examine ballots used in the contested election of Rep. Dale Alford (D Ark.). (Weekly Report p. 579)

• 22nd Illinois -- The House Elections Subcommittee May 15 declined to investigate the election of Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.) on the ground that the defeated candidate, Dr. Carlton H. Myers (D) of Gifford, failed to follow proper procedures to contest the election.

"RIGHT-TO-WORK" UNIONISTS EXPELLED

Three California machinists have appealed to the executive council of District Lodge 727E of the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO) an order to expel them from their union for campaigning in 1958 for the proposed "right-to-work" amendment to the California state constitution. The proposal, which was defeated, was strongly opposed by IAM. The three machinists claim their constitutional guarantee of free speech has been abridged. IAM President Albert J. Hayes contends this guarantee does not extend to unionists' open denunciation of the "considered position" of their union.

GOP 1960 CONVENTION DELEGATES

The 1960 Republican national convention meeting at Chicago on July 25, 1960, will have 1,325 delegates with one vote each, or 1,331 if Hawaii elects a GOP Governor or Senator on July 28. The 1956 total was 1,323. The 1960 allocation, based on a formula adopted at the 1956 convention, is as follows:

At-large delegates: Two for each Senator, two for each Representative-at-large, six bonus delegates for each state casting its 1956 electoral vote for President Eisenhower or electing a GOP Senator or Governor in 1956 or later.

District delegates: One from each Congressional district casting at least 2,000 votes for Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 or for the GOP nominee for Congress in the 1958 election, and one additional delegate for each district casting at least 10,000 votes for these candidates.

The allocation by states is as follows: Alabama 22, Alaska 6, Arizona 14, Arkansas 16, California 70, Colorado 18, Connecticut 22, Delaware 12, Florida 26, Georgia 24, Hawaii 6-12, Idaho 14, Illinois 60, Indiana 32, Iowa 26, Kansas 22, Kentucky 26, Louisiana 26, Maine 16, Maryland 24, Massachusetts 38, Michigan 46, Minnesota 28, Mississippi 12, Missouri 26, Montana 14, Nebraska 18, Nevada 12, New Hampshire 14, New Jersey 38, New Mexico 14, New York 96, North Carolina 28, North Dakota 14, Ohio 56, Oklahoma 22, Oregon 18, Pennsylvania 70, Rhode Island 14, South Carolina 13, South Dakota 14, Tennessee 28, Texas 54, Utah 14, Vermont 12, Virginia 30, Washington 24, West Virginia 22, Wisconsin 30, Wyoming 12, District of Columbia 8, Puerto Rico 3, Virgin Islands 1.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS

PENNSYLVANIA -- Harold E. Stassen, former disarmament adviser to President Eisenhower and former Governor of Minnesota (1939-45), May 19 won the GOP nomination to be mayor of Philadelphia by a 2-1 margin over two opponents. He ran with organization support. Stassen will face Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D), unopposed for renomination to a second four-year term, in the November election. In Pittsburgh Democratic State Chairman Joseph Barr, a state senator, won his party's nomination for mayor of Pittsburgh. His November opponent will be Paul B. Reinhold, who won the GOP nomination. (CQ Weekly Report 367, 391)

NEW JERSEY -- Democratic State Chairman George E. Brunner recently received two major setbacks. On May 12 his organization lost control of the Camden city government for the first time in 24 years. A coalition "Save Our City" ticket won four out of five city commission seats. Alfred R. Pierce, a Republican and leader of the "Save Our City" ticket, May 19 was elected Mayor of Camden to succeed Brunner, who had not sought reelection. In Bayonne another Democratic organization met defeat May 12 when Mayor Thomas Di Domenico and city Democratic leader Edward F. Clark were defeated for reelection to the city commission. High local taxes were the major issue in both elections.

Special Report

PRESIDENTIAL BIDS HIGHLIGHT WESTERN DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Editor's note: The following report was prepared by a CQ staff writer who covered the Western States Democratic Conference in Denver May 15-17. For a similar report on the Midwest Democratic Conference in Milwaukee March 5-7, see Weekly Report p. 389.

The one big fact that emerged from three days of meetings among Democratic leaders of 11 Mountain and Pacific Coast states was the extreme unlikelihood of any single candidate carrying a solid bloc of Western votes into the 1960 Democratic convention at Los Angeles.

Despite statements like that of Paul Ziffren, California Democratic National Committeeman and leading spirit of the Western Conference, that "the Western bloc will prove to be the most effective and cohesive unit in the country," the dominant impression at Denver was the variety of accents in which the voice of the West spoke.

Reasons for Diversity

There were three main reasons for this diversity.

- **GEOGRAPHY** -- The Western Conference included representatives of a vast geographical area, embracing half the continental United States plus the "offshore" states of Hawaii and Alaska. The units that make up the conference are not only dissimilar in economic and political background -- Seattle, for example, has not much more in common with Albuquerque than Boston does with Kansas City -- but they are unequal in importance on the national scene.

It was apparent in Denver that the great and growing political power of California, which is the keystone of the entire Western Conference structure, was feared and resented by the smaller states as much as it was admired. Despite the efforts of the Californians to avoid giving the impression of dominating the conference, there were complaints from other states about "stacking" of committees and other alleged "crimes" of the California "imperialists."

Another ingredient of the geographical problem is the West's tradition of localism. The tradition may not accord well with the realities of the jet age, but it is powerful nonetheless. The rivalry of San Francisco and Los Angeles is well-known. So is the division between the Eastern Slope and Western Slope interests in Colorado. But an indication of how far localism can go was the report of the bitter fight in the New Mexico legislature this year by residents of the Artesia area to have their locality made a separate county, so that they would no longer have to be governed from slightly more populous Carlsbad, about 35 miles away.

- **POLITICAL ORGANIZATION** -- The weakness of political party organizations in most Western states is a second factor operating against the development of a solid Western bloc. In most of this area, party leaders -- Governors, state chairmen and national committeemen -- lack the tools and traditions that enable the Eastern and Midwestern "bosses" to impose some degree of discipline on their followers. The institutions

Conference Action

The formal sessions of the Western States Democratic Conference took these actions:

- A constitution and bylaws were adopted providing that voting membership in the conference would be granted to the national committeeman and committeewoman, the chairman and vice-chairman of the 11 Western states, Hawaii and Alaska.

- Calvin W. Rawlings, national committeeman from Utah, was reelected as conference chairman and Paul Ziffren, California national committeeman, was reelected chairman of the conference's executive committee.

- Progress reports were received, debated and approved from conference units studying natural resources, transportation and small business policies. These units were instructed to continue their work, with the goal of shaping formal platform planks for submission to the platform committee of the 1960 Democratic National Convention.

- The conference endorsed a plan submitted by Tracy McCracken, national committeeman from Wyoming, for awarding "bonus" votes at the 1960 convention. Under this plan, each state would be given as many convention votes as it had in 1956, plus a bonus of four votes for each Democratic Governor or Senator elected in 1956 or 1958. The maximum number of bonus votes any states could receive, however, would be limited to eight. The plan is to be presented to the next meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

that facilitate tighter control of party affairs are developing in some Western states, but their effects have not been felt fully in any of them. California just this year abolished cross-filing, an institution that held party influence in the nominating process to a minimum. (Weekly Report p. 601)

The Idaho legislature this year passed a bill requiring a runoff primary when no candidate in the first primary receives a majority of all votes. The need for this measure was indicated in 1958, when A.M. Derr won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with less than one-third of the total vote in a four-man field. Derr campaigned for Governor on a platform favoring legalized gambling, despite the fact that the Democratic party had refused to endorse his stand. He was defeated. Idaho Democrats at Denver contended that if the runoff requirement had been in effect in 1958, Derr would have been defeated in the primary and the Democrats would have won the general election.

Despite these recent moves to tighten party organization and discipline, the typical situation of a Western party leader was indicated by the story told at Denver of one Democratic state chairman who was socked in the jaw recently by a Democratic candidate for state office who took umbrage at some of his

remarks. The chairman did not retaliate, because "it's all part of the day's work."

The relative weakness of party organization in the West automatically increases the influence of individual personalities. Most Western Democratic organizations, it appeared at Denver, are shifting coalitions based on the alliances and feuds between the coteries of powerful individuals. This is illustrated on the national scene by the semi-public vendettas carried on between Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D) and Dennis Chavez (D), both of New Mexico and between Sens. Wayne Morse (D) and Richard L. Neuberger (D) both of Oregon. It is echoed at the state and local level by myriad battles between public and party officials of the same nominal allegiance.

The sense of turmoil produced by these constantly shifting intra-party coalitions is heightened by the wide variety of background represented in the Western Democratic leadership group. The traditional politicians divide on religious, nationality and (in some states) color lines. These splits are further confused by the recent influx of labor leaders and intellectuals into the top ranks of the party structure, where they have been accepted in most states but assimilated in almost none.

● ISSUES -- To the splintering tendencies induced by the factors of geography and party organization peculiar to the West, must be added a third divisive factor -- issues. The Denver proceedings showed clearly how false is the general assumption that a characteristic "liberalism" dominates the thinking of all Western Democrats.

Clear differences emerged between the free-traded-minded Democrats of San Francisco and the protection-minded mining representatives of Colorado. Even on issues in which there is a regional concern -- like reclamation -- the interstate differences sometimes loomed larger than the areawide agreements. When New Mexico Gov. John Burroughs (D) was asked if the conference would deal with the bitter disagreement between the upper Colorado River basin states -- New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming -- and the lower basin states -- California, Nevada and Arizona -- over the proper division of Colorado River water, he replied: "There would be no point in even bringing it up here. We'd simply blow the conference apart."

As a final illustration, it might be noted that rejection of right-to-work propositions in four Western states last November, seemed to most observers to define the Western position on that subject, at least. (1958 Almanac p. 727) But the talk at Denver centered on the recent refusal of the Utah General Assembly, which is 2-1 Democratic, to repeal the state's right-to-work law and the contention of some Arizona Democrats at the meeting that one Presidential hopeful had hurt his chances in that state by condemning right-to-work too strongly.

Candidate Activities

With this variety of issues, individual ambitions and local interests to work on, it would be a poor Presidential hopeful, indeed, who could not strike a responsive chord somewhere in the West.

Apparently the Democratic aspirants realized this fact, for they dispatched so many agents to the Denver

gathering that the hosts were not only flattered but very nearly overwhelmed. It was, said one conference official, as if each of the would-be candidates had taken the Colorado tourist slogan, "Rush to the Rockies," as a personal command.

There were two or more persons on hand to sing the praises of Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Govs. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.) and Robert B. Meyner (D N.J.).

Leaders of all the Western states advised the agents that the candidates were welcome to seek support in their bailiwicks, and only the Californians indicated a firm desire to sew up their first ballot convention votes for a favorite son, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D). Favorite son possibilities were being discussed, however, in several other states, including Oregon, Washington and Colorado.

Judging by the private conversations of the delegates, all three of the Senatorial hopefuls must have received encouraging reports from their agents in Denver. Most of the delegates interviewed by Congressional Quarterly said they wanted to see much more of all the candidates before they made any final commitments. But it was clear that the present sentiments of many of them lay with either Symington, Kennedy or Humphrey.

Symington seemed to be a particular favorite among those leaders whose ties go back to Truman administration days. His experience as a businessman and Government executive was cited as an important factor in their preference.

Among those leaders who have attained prominence since 1952, the sentiment seemed to lie primarily with Kennedy and Humphrey. Those who preferred Kennedy talked about the powerful impression he had made personally on his past visits to their states. Those who preferred Humphrey spoke of him as the bearer of the "liberal" inheritance of Harry S. Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson.

Stevenson himself, it was apparent, still is the object of great affection among many Western Democrats. Many of his admirers, however, expressed doubt that he would or should run again for the Presidency.

Two other candidates of interest to the Westerners, Gov. Brown and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), are discussed in more detail in the sections below.

The point that should be emphasized, however, was the clear statement from virtually all the top-rung Western Democrats at Denver that they are still shopping around among the candidates.

Governor Brown

As the biggest 1958 winner in the biggest Western state, California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown was, naturally, the subject of speculation at Denver as a possible Western favorite at the 1960 Democratic convention.

Brown did not attend the Denver meeting, but a large California delegation was on hand. Brown, it was explained, was engaged in steering a water program through the state legislature and it was considered both inconvenient and impolitic for him to be out of the state at this time.

Most of the Western leaders at Denver said they knew Brown only by reputation. The reports they have received on his record in office are favorable but there is no automatic transfer of his popularity in California to the other Western states. Indeed, as has been noted, the tendency of most other Westerners at Denver was to be suspicious of the Californians.

Brown, his advisers explained, might be inhibited from seeking support elsewhere in the West by the circumstances of his position in California. The chief purpose of the California Democratic party, at present, is to keep other Presidential contenders from entering the California primary against favorite son Brown. The Californians do not want a primary fight because it would be expensive and divisive. They regard Brown as at least a potentially serious contender for a place on the national ticket. Even if his own chances fade, they believe they can play a decisive role in selecting the nominee if they can keep the delegation pledged to Brown until it can be swung, as a unit, to another candidate. The "kingmaker" role obviously would be denied them if another candidate won California's votes by capturing its primary.

The Californians in Denver expressed confidence that no other Democrat would run against Brown in the Presidential primary -- at least as long as the polls continue to show him the "most popular Democrat in the state."

But these same Californians acknowledged that it would be much harder to keep the other Democrats out of the California primary if Brown himself went out campaigning for support, against them, in other Western states. For that reason, they said, Brown would probably have to adopt the policy of accepting any out-of-state support that came his way, but actively seeking none.

Lyndon Johnson

The likelihood of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's winning Western support for a possible Presidential bid has been a matter of intense political interest ever since January, when Johnson led Oklahoma and Texas, for the first time in history, into the Senate's Western Democratic caucus. (Weekly Report p. 270)

Political observers noted then that Johnson would have a better chance of winning the nomination if he could identify Texas with the West, rather than the South. Two overt moves were made at the Denver conference to establish that identification. One was greeted with skepticism and the other met a complete rebuff. If the reaction at Denver was typical, most Western Democratic leaders have not yet been convinced that Johnson belongs with them or they with him.

The first move to aid Johnson came from ex-Sen. and ex-Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona, who had Johnson as his assistant majority leader in the Senate in 1951-52.

McFarland came to Denver to spread the word that Johnson was available -- "definitely will be a candidate for the nomination," in fact.

"He says he's not going to run, but of course he will," McFarland told Congressional Quarterly. He cited the recent action of the Texas legislature in clearing the way for Johnson to appear on the ballot in 1960 as a candidate for both President and Senator as indicating the seriousness of Johnson's purpose. (Weekly Report p. 629, 658)

He also asserted, in talking with Congressional Quarterly, that he had certain knowledge that Mrs. Johnson had removed her previously stated objection to the Senator's becoming a candidate on grounds of health. Johnson had a serious heart attack in 1955.

Congressional Quarterly learned from other sources in Denver that McFarland had made substantially the same statements to conference delegates. The reaction of these delegates to McFarland's message was chiefly one of skepticism at Johnson's Presidential prospects.

However, delegates from New Mexico and Utah said Johnson had made a strong impression in speeches he made in their states during and after the 1958 campaign.

McFarland himself summarized his conversations with the Westerners this way for Congressional Quarterly: "These folks all seem to be interested in Johnson, and they respect his abilities. But they still need to be convinced that he is a candidate and that he has a chance of being nominated."

The second effort to establish the identification of Texas with the West was made by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), who appeared as an unscheduled speaker at the closing banquet of the conference May 16. He said in his talk that Oklahoma and Texas learned from the 1958 election results "which way the train was moving" and now are eager to make "the solid West, rather than the solid South, the bastion of the Democratic party."

Monroney's broad hint that Oklahoma and Texas would like to be accorded formal recognition as Western states was quickly rejected by California Committeeman Ziffren, chairman of the conference's executive committee.

"Those two states just don't belong here," Ziffren told Congressional Quarterly. "We're doing fine with what we've got."

Monroney was one of Johnson's chief defenders when the Texan's leadership policies came under criticism from Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and other "liberal" Democrats. (Weekly Report p. 391)

Monroney did not refer to this controversy in Denver. But in the chief speech to the conference Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler echoed many of the "liberals'" criticisms.

Butler Speech

In a thinly veiled attack on the Democratic Congressional leadership, Butler said it "is startling and frightening" to see "the extent to which some Democrats have swallowed hook, bait and all" the argument "that we should give up this talk about moving America forward and settle for what is 'practical,' what is 'attainable' and what is 'realistic'."

Butler said, "The greatest mistake our party could make is to be intimidated in any way or to any extent by the threatened vetoes of a stand-pat Administration and to water down our vital program on the grounds that it is all that is 'attainable'."

He said, "the Democratic party is not a party of accommodation or attainability or compromise. People who are willing to accommodate themselves and the objectives of the Democratic party to existing obstacles and obstructions to achievement do not typify the real spirit, the true courage or the genuine zeal of our party."

Butler was strongly cheered by the Western Democrats when he said, "the American people expect more of the Democratic party than this Congress has given them so far."

CONGRESS EXAMINES REPORT ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Congress is taking a close look at an Agriculture Department report which outlines what should be done about our national forests within the next 10 to 15 years to meet the needs of the year 2000.

The report, entitled "Program for the National Forests," was sent to Congress March 24 by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Benson said in a letter accompanying the report that he did not need any additional money immediately to carry out the recommendations. But Assistant Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) April 20 argued that "we cannot delay putting this program into effect. It should receive careful consideration by the Appropriations Committee with the thought in mind that selected programs which are inadequately financed under this year's budget be given reasonable increases."

The House Agriculture Forests Subcommittee May 14 and 15 held hearings on the report. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture E. L. Peterson May 14 told the Subcommittee the recommended program must be followed in order to meet the demands on the forests for water, timber, recreation, wildlife and grazing.

Paul M. Dunn, representing the National Assn. of Manufacturers, May 14 endorsed the report. He said it was especially important to carry out the report's recommendation to step up pest control research.

W. D. Hagenstein of Portland, Ore., executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Assn., May 15 called the report a "bold forward step." Other endorsements of the report came from the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., National Wool Growers Assn. and American Forestry Assn. Charles H. Callison, representing the National Wildlife Federation, endorsed the report but said a specific financing schedule should be included.

Mansfield asked Forest Service representatives at a Senate Appropriations Interior Subcommittee hearing May 18 whether they could use money immediately to carry out the report's recommendations. Peterson said the Forest Service could use the money. Mansfield indicated he would recommend appropriating \$40 million more than the Forest Service requested for fiscal 1960 to enable it to start its long-range program.

Background

The U.S. Forest Service (other Federal agencies also own forests) owns and manages 181 million acres of forests. Some of the land is accessible and timber is cut from it. Twenty-five percent of the money from the timber sales goes to the local county in lieu of taxes. The rest goes into the Federal Treasury. Total revenue from timber sales is about \$100 million a year.

Other commercial uses of forest land are mining and grazing of livestock. An indirect but vital commercial use

Where Forests Are

This shows where the lands discussed in the Forest Service report are located. Column 1 shows how many acres of commercial timberland are in the Federal forest within the state. Column 2 shows the total acreage of forest land owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

	1 Commercial Timber Acres	2 Total Acres
ALABAMA	614,000	620,912
ALASKA ¹	3,445,000	20,742,290
ARIZONA	2,201,000	11,332,801
ARKANSAS	2,326,000	2,372,908
CALIFORNIA	8,573,000	19,947,133
COLORADO	6,262,000	13,727,608
CONNECTICUT	--	--
DELAWARE	--	--
FLORIDA	1,035,000	1,076,165
GEORGIA	641,000	666,187
IDAHO	9,174,000	20,275,988
ILLINOIS	184,000	210,953
INDIANA	112,000	117,866
IOWA	3,000	--
KANSAS	--	--
KENTUCKY	455,000	459,063
LOUISIANA	536,000	494,770
MAINE	51,000	41,004
MARYLAND	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS	--	--
MICHIGAN	2,343,000	2,560,439
MINNESOTA	2,195,000	2,644,635
MISSISSIPPI	1,036,000	988,218
MISSOURI	1,339,000	1,354,942
MONTANA	8,939,000	16,635,833
NEBRASKA	30,000	206,082
NEVADA	30,000	5,059,352
NEW HAMPSHIRE	580,000	674,381
NEW JERSEY	--	--
NEW MEXICO	2,993,000	8,554,432
NEW YORK	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA	999,000	1,079,979
NORTH DAKOTA	--	--
OHIO	88,000	106,151
OKLAHOMA	180,000	189,614
OREGON	11,435,000	14,829,316
PENNSYLVANIA	454,000	467,411
RHODE ISLAND	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA	524,000	587,278
SOUTH DAKOTA	987,000	1,119,148
TENNESSEE	566,000	594,768
TEXAS	655,000	657,994
UTAH	1,865,000	7,809,363
VERMONT	191,000	231,826
VIRGINIA	1,260,000	1,420,240
WASHINGTON	5,674,000	9,688,940
WEST VIRGINIA	881,000	903,991
WISCONSIN	1,357,000	1,467,268
WYOMING	2,542,000	8,568,568
PUERTO RICO	--	22,279
TOTAL	84,755,000	180,508,096

¹ Coastal Alaska only.

SOURCE: U.S. FOREST SERVICE

is water. The Forest Service estimated that water coming out of national forests provides most of the water for 1,800 cities and towns in the west, including such metropolises as Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Portland, Ore.

But the most popular use of the forest system is recreation. The Forest Service said there were 68.5 million visits to the forests in 1958. The people came to fish, hunt, hike, camp or spend their entire vacation at one of the 42,400 family cabins or 4,700 campgrounds.

The Forest Service said there is no way to evaluate the worth of the forests in dollars and cents. But aside from the recreation value, it estimated the land with its timber and forage was worth "well over" \$7 billion.

President Eisenhower July 31, 1953, sent a special message to Congress urging action to conserve and improve the national forests and other natural resources. In 1956, Benson asked the Forest Service to look into the future and make long range plans for the forests. The report was the result.

Findings

Benson said in a letter to Congress accompanying the report that "what is done in the next 10 to 15 years will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanded national economy.... Legislative authorities for the recommended program are generally adequate. Supplemental legislation will be proposed as the need arises. Appropriation requests to implement the program will be submitted to the Congress in future years in connection with budget presentations after due consideration of the overall fiscal needs and resources of the Federal Government."

The Forest Service in the report itself said a long range program was needed to enable the forest system to withstand these future pressures:

POPULATION -- Said the predicted population of 332 million for the year 2000, with its mobility because of cars and highways, would have a severe impact on the forests.

LEISURE TIME -- Said people in 2000 would have about one-third more leisure time than today and therefore would have more opportunity to spend time in the forests.

WATER DEMAND -- Said water demand is expected to double by 1975, adding: "Western national forests will continue their indispensable role as regulators of the kind and amount of fresh water available to Western people."

RECREATION -- Estimated the visits to the national forests would rise from the 68.5 million in 1958 to 130 million in 1969 to 600 million in 2000.

Recommendations

Forest Service recommendations in the report were in general terms, for the most part. There were no cost estimates. Nor did the report give any detailed timetable for implementing its recommendations. Here, however, are the guidelines set forth in the report:

TIMBER -- Said timber taken out of national forests every year should triple between now and the year 2000.

This would mean an annual yield of 21.1 billion board feet. Steps the Government should take in the next 10 to 15 years toward that goal: increase annual harvest from 7 billion to 11 billion board feet by better management of existing timber stands; increased plantings, and pruning, weeding and thinning of stands of young trees.

WATER RESOURCES -- Said long range objectives should be to stabilize the soil where water flows and manage those areas better to save more water. Said within the next 10 to 15 years the Government should survey the soil; inventory water supplies; take steps to stop erosion, pollution and floods; generally intensify management of watershed areas.

GRAZING -- Said long range objectives should be to balance livestock and food supply and to keep ranges "available for use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals." Said within the next 10 to 15 years the Government should continue to balance livestock with forage; reduce livestock trespassing; keep cattle and sheep separate; remove poisonous plants from ranges; build 18,000 miles of fence and 9,500 water projects.

RECREATION -- Said long range objective should be to keep the recreation resources up to the demand. Said within the next 10 to 15 years the Government should renovate 4,700 campgrounds and picnic sites containing 42,400 family shelters; plan 10,000 new campsites with 102,000 family units; improve food and cover on 1.5 million wildlife acres; clear patches in dense areas to benefit wildlife; improve 7,000 miles of the 81,000 miles of fishing streams and 56,000 acres of the 2 million acres of lakes in the national forests.

DISEASE, FIRE PROTECTION -- Said long range objective should be "to hold the damage from destructive agencies below the level which would seriously interfere with intensive management of the national forest system under principles of multiple use and high level sustained yield of products and services." Said within the next 10 to 15 years the Government should step up its campaign against insects and disease 50 percent; expand adequate fire protection to cover all areas used intensively; and reduce the fire risk by building firebreaks, removing roadside fuel, clearing debris.

ROADS, TRAILS -- Said long range objective should be to build enough roads and trails to meet demand. Said this would require building 392,600 miles of new roads, 6,000 miles of trails; rebuilding 112,600 miles of roads and 11,300 miles of trails. Said within the next 10 to 15 years, the Government should build and rebuild 90,000 miles of access roads, 8,000 miles of trails; improve maintenance on existing roads and trails.

LAND ADJUSTMENT -- Said long range objective should be consolidation of forest lands instead of a checkerboard of ownership. Said within the next 10 to 15 years the Government should trade 1.4 million acres of Federal land for the same amount of private land separating forest parcels; keep better track of the status of Federal lands; post the boundaries where Federal and private lands meet.

STAFF FACILITIES -- Said Government within 10 to 15 years should build 2,730 dwellings for the staff, 2,710 service buildings and 530 lookouts. In the same period, it said the Government should buy 11,000 new radios and put up 3,000 miles of telephone line; build 25 airfields, rebuild 37 others.

RESEARCH -- Said forestry research should be stepped up, but did not specify by how much.

CONGRESS STUDIES MUTUAL SECURITY REFORM

As the House Foreign Affairs Committee May 20 began marking up the Mutual Security authorization bill, it was clear that President Eisenhower stood almost no chance of getting the full \$3.9 billion he had requested for foreign aid. Much less apparent was the ultimate fate of various current proposals for revamping the sprawling, semi-permanent Mutual Security Program. Bearing Democratic labels, they reflected a growing concern with the general drift of U.S. foreign policy under a Republican Administration. As the would-be reformers themselves recognized, however, it is only with great difficulty that Congress can impose major policy changes on the Executive Branch, especially in the realm of foreign policy.

The simpler and traditional avenue for expressing Congressional displeasure is to supply less money than is requested and to impose additional restrictions on its expenditure. This, in fact, is the method preferred by those Members who regard foreign aid in any form as a "giveaway." Leading spokesman for this point of view is Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee handling aid funds, who said May 19 the President's request was "grossly inflated" and represented "what the bureaucrats would like to have to keep their machine operating according to their tastes."

The majority of Democrats, however, has accepted the logic and necessity of a continuing aid program. This year, nevertheless, many of them are in a quandary. How, they ask, can they justify to their constituents support for the President's foreign aid proposals when the Administration is seeking to cut back domestic programs? These Members are potential recruits to the cause of reform; their easiest path, however, lies in following the ax-wielders of the "giveaway" school.

President's Proposals

In a special message to Congress March 13, asking \$3.9 billion for the Mutual Security Program, President Eisenhower said his request "is in the same pattern and has the same component parts" as the program enacted in 1958. (For text, see Weekly Report, p. 434; for action in 1958, see 1958 Almanac, pp. 183-190.)

The program was broken down as follows:

- **Military Assistance:** The President asked for \$1.6 billion (41 percent of the total) as the "minimum figure necessary to prevent serious deterioration of our collective defense system." In 1958, when he asked for \$1.8 billion, Congress first authorized \$1.6 billion, then appropriated \$1.5 billion.

- **Defense Support:** For this form of economic aid to 12 nations whose "burden of defense vastly exceeds their limited resources," he asked \$835 million -- the same sum requested in 1958. Congress then authorized \$810 million and appropriated \$750 million.

- **Special Assistance:** The President asked for \$272 million to meet special situations in West Berlin, Jordan,

Tunisia and other areas "whose need is so great and whose freedom and stability are so important to us." Of the \$212 million sought in 1958, Congress voted \$200 million.

- **Technical Cooperation:** To support 6,000 American technicians abroad and train 10,000 "rising leaders" in underdeveloped countries, he asked for almost \$180 million -- \$16 million more than asked in 1958 and \$8 million more than Congress appropriated.

- **Development Loan Fund:** Created in 1957 to make long-term loans for economic development, the DLF was given \$300 million in 1957, \$400 million in 1958, and, in a supplemental bill approved May 14, an additional \$150 million for the balance of fiscal 1959. For fiscal 1960, the President asked for \$700 million, compared to \$625 million requested in 1958 and a total of \$550 million finally appropriated.

- **Contingency Fund:** To cover needs "which cannot be foreseen at all or with sufficient clarity to program in advance," the President again asked for \$200 million. Congress agreed to \$155 million in 1958.

Total requests, including more than \$100 million for various special programs, came to \$3,929,995,000. In 1958, when requests added up to \$3,942,092,500, Congress authorized \$3,675,592,500. Funds actually appropriated, including the \$150 million approved May 14, came to a total of \$3,448,092,500, or about 13 percent less than the President had requested.

Fulbright's Views

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, first sounded the call for reform in a Senate speech April 24, proposing five amendments to the Mutual Security Act. Joining him as co-sponsors were two Committee members regarded as potential rivals for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination -- Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (Mass.).

"My colleagues and I," said Fulbright, "have been concerned that military considerations have played too great a part in the formulation of the program. This is not of course necessarily to say that the amounts requested for military assistance are too large, because modern weapons are very expensive. It is rather that the philosophy of the program is founded too much, we think, on the idea that the danger to the United States today is largely a military one, and that the threat from communism is largely a military threat. Many of us feel that in many parts of the world the most serious danger from communism cannot be met through military means. We are also of the opinion that there are serious problems for the United States arising from the economic and social revolutions in Asia and Africa which arise irrespective of communism and that there is a need today for a more adequate response on the part of the United States." To this end, Fulbright proposed:

1. A new statement of policy in the Mutual Security Act, declaring that Congress "perceives the identity of

interest which exists between the people of the United States and the peoples of other lands who are striving to free themselves from foreign interference, to obtain or strengthen their national independence, to produce more goods and services and improve ways of living by methods which reflect popular will, and to establish responsible governments which cooperate with like-minded governments. The Congress declares it to be a primary objective and need of the United States to share these strivings by giving generously of our knowledge and substance to peoples willing to work energetically toward these ends."

2. A proviso that military aid to underdeveloped countries be programmed "according to the principle that economic development needs shall have first call on the resources of such countries." In justification, Fulbright cited Pakistan as a country which "has been burdened with a military effort so great that its economic development has been retarded and its relations with its neighbors poisoned."

3. An increase in capitalization of the Development Loan Fund to \$1.5 billion a year for five years. Various estimates of "the need for capital flow into underdeveloped areas from all sources over and above present rates of investment." Fulbright said, "fall in the range of \$2 billion to \$5 billion annually," giving to his proposal "a firm basis in economic analysis."

4. An increase in the President's authority to transfer funds from one title to another, enabling him to shift up to 30 percent of military aid funds to non-military uses, at his discretion.

5. Specific authority for American ambassadors to "coordinate" military aid proposals with "political and economic considerations."

Mansfield's Proposals

A second approach to reform of the Mutual Security Program was suggested to the Senate May 15 by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Democratic Whip and a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Summing up the doubts and misgivings of Congress (see next page), Mansfield warned that "time is running out on foreign aid." Stressing his support for technical assistance and the Development Loan Fund, he directed his fire at the military aid, defense support and special assistance programs, which together account for 70 percent of the funds.

"These are the areas of decay in foreign aid," said Mansfield. "These are the areas in which, over the years, a one-sided dependency has developed for which an end is not yet in sight. These are the areas in which the fissures of corruption have begun to appear. These are the areas of great waste and inefficiency. These are the areas of burgeoning hostility between the American people who must foot the bill and the peoples of the recipient nations who, sometimes, as distinct from their governments, see very little benefit from the hundreds of millions, the billions that have been poured into their lands." Mansfield then said he would offer amendments that would:

1. Abolish the International Cooperation Administration as a semiautonomous agency and transfer its functions to the Department of State. The Department of Defense would assume responsibility for military aid, under State Department policy direction.

2. Make public now-secret figures on the amount of military aid given to individual countries.

3. Require the Administration to work out detailed plans for the progressive reduction of all non-military

grant aid to zero over a three-year period. The reduction, he said, could be achieved "by cutting excess military forces, and hence, the need for defense support, by a stepped-up effort to increase the productivity of the recipient nations, by shifting from grants to loans, by working out a coordinated aid program with other nations able to help, or by other means."

Principal Issues

What is not readily apparent in the Fulbright and Mansfield proposals is that they would affect U.S. policy in some countries more than in others. Although military assistance is going to many countries, one-half or more of the total is believed to be consigned to five countries -- Turkey, Pakistan, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Korea. As for defense support, President Eisenhower himself said that more than two-thirds of the \$835 million requested would go to Turkey, Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea, which together "contribute nearly two million armed forces in the very front lines of the free world's defenses."

Many Democrats dispute the need for maintaining such large conventional forces in these countries. The half-million-man army on Taiwan, in particular, is a sore point, closely tied to the larger issue of China policy. Of the methods suggested by Mansfield for eliminating non-military grant aid, that of "cutting excess military forces and hence the need for defense support" clearly implies a major revision in U.S. policy in the Far East.

Fulbright's proposals, on the other hand, would open the way for stepping up development aid to India, whose second five-year plan is running into trouble. This is essential, in the view of such men as Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.) and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), both former Ambassadors to India, if India and the smaller underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa are to remain oriented to the West. (For full background on aid to India, see Editorial Research Reports, "India's Hard Years," April 29, 1959.)

Some proponents of larger loans to India have advocated a separate legislative approach to the problem. Sens. Kennedy and Cooper, for example, are sponsoring a resolution (S Con Res 11) calling for a joint mission to explore ways "to assure fulfillment of India's second five-year plan and the effective design of its third plan." Whether Congress as a whole is prepared to take such a step is questionable. But any increase in the resources of the Development Loan Fund would clearly permit correspondingly larger assistance to India.

Any effort by Congress to increase development loan funds at the expense of military and defense support grants will encounter strong Administration objections. As the President's Committee to Study the United States Military Assistance Program, headed by William H. Draper Jr., pointed out in its interim report March 17, the "pipeline" of military assistance funds (consisting of earlier appropriations still unexpended), which was once over \$8 billion, will be down to about \$2.5 billion by June 30, since spending has exceeded new appropriations for several years. The Committee concluded that the \$1.6 billion requested for military aid was inadequate to support future deliveries at the required level, and recommended appropriations of another \$400 million, primarily for NATO. Any substantial cut below \$1.6 billion decreed by Congress would almost certainly be followed by a supplemental request next January.

MANSFIELD EXPLAINS CONGRESSIONAL MISGIVINGS ON AID

The doubts and misgivings of Congress concerning the Mutual Security Program were described May 15 by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) in these terms:

"Mr. President, it is the time of another foreign aid bill. Those of us who have been in Congress long enough have seen more than a decade of continuous organized programs of assistance. We have lived with four principal postwar aid agencies in succession -- the ECA, the MSA, the FOA, and now the ICA. (Economic Cooperation Administration, Mutual Security Agency, Foreign Operations Administration and International Cooperation Administration.) We have witnessed the annual level of appropriations go up, and we have witnessed it come down. We have watched the emphasis in these programs shift from economic aid during the days of the Marshall Plan, to military aid in subsequent years. If my perceptions are accurate, we are now at the beginning of a shift back to an era of economic emphasis.

"We have also observed a change in the principal focus of these programs, from Western Europe to the Far East and then the Middle East. Again, if my perceptions are accurate, the focus may now be shifting toward Africa and Latin America.

"It is common practice to say that we have put \$60 billion or \$70 billion into foreign aid since the close of World War II. I, myself, have used a round figure of that kind at times. In all honesty, however, I have used it as have others, as the roughest of measures. The fact is that the figure tells us very little, because it is a composite figure. Unless it is recognized as such, it is misleading.

"The \$70 billion includes appropriations for many disparate undertakings. It includes outright grants and gifts, as well as loans on which we fully expect repayment with a good rate of interest.... Similarly, we list indiscriminately as foreign aid the cost of a squadron of fighter planes given to an unsteady government somewhere, and the cost of assigning a public health expert to a nation with a malaria problem. The effect of these actions on us and on others may be as different as night and day. The only thing they may really have in common is that they both cost us something.

"Having lumped these and a dozen other dissimilar undertakings together as the foreign aid program, we try to measure total effect in terms of success or failure. It cannot be done. It is like counting eggs and weighing sugar, adding them together, and stating the results in quarts.

"The simple fact is that some parts of foreign aid in certain circumstances have been beneficial to this Nation and helpful to other nations. The same parts in different circumstances, or other parts in the same circumstances, have not been helpful to others and have not been beneficial to us. But we shall never really know which is which, and what is what, so long as all the parts are hopelessly intermingled, as is now the case.

"For the total national effort which we label the 'foreign aid program,' or, more euphemistically, the Mutual Security Program, all that we can say is that we go on, year after year, doing a number of things abroad which we think have some connection, at least, with

maintaining a decent image of the United States in the world, with safeguarding the Nation's security, and with advancing its interests. I use the phrase 'we think' because the only certainty in this entire business is that what we are doing requires money -- billions of dollars. Specifically, for the next fiscal year, the Administration asks \$3.9 billion.

"Barring the unusual, I suspect that we shall act in this matter as we have acted in the past. We shall assume that the Administration has asked for too much money, as experience indicates that it invariably does; and this applies to both kinds of administration, Republican and Democratic. Therefore, we shall cut the amount requested, perhaps more deeply this year than in past years. The Administration will protest the size of the cut, however large or small it may be. One or the other house may be persuaded by the protest, and we shall restore a part of it. That is the pattern. That is what has been done year after year.

"Will the Senate really know whether the final amount appropriated is too much or too little or just right? Will the House? Indeed, will the Administration know? The fact is that no one will know because we do not have specific objectives, specific yardsticks against which to measure cost in any rational fashion. We have only generalizations....

"As I have already said, I have no doubt that foreign aid has done some good. Similarly, I have no doubt that it has done some harm. Whatever its impact, the fact is that there is hardly a Member of this body who is satisfied with this program as it now operates. Contrast the present general doubt and dissatisfaction with the broad acceptance and approval of the Marshall Plan a few years ago and the Point Four program of technical aid.

"Despite the doubt and dissatisfaction, we shall probably go along with foreign aid for another year. We shall do so because we are not prepared to dispute as nonessential what the President has labeled as essential to the Nation.

"But in all seriousness, Mr. President, I must ask, how much longer can we go on this way? The uneasiness with the foreign aid program which is evident in Congress is not a whim out of the blue. It is not political. It is not inexplicable. It is a reflection of a current of sentiment which is beginning to run very strongly through the Nation. The uneasiness is not over the concept of helping others. Nor do I believe that it represents a retreat from international realities and responsibilities. The uneasiness is over the way the concept of helping others and fulfilling our international responsibilities is being translated into action. It is an uneasiness over the administrative decadence with which foreign aid is now surrounded.

"I may be wrong, Mr. President, but I am persuaded that time is running out on foreign aid. We shall either begin to come to grips with the problems of this program during this session, or the next session may well see a tide of public reaction so strong that it will swamp the entire undertaking. It may well inundate both the good and the bad in foreign aid, the essential and the nonessential."

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On extension of the Mutual Security Program. (Weekly Report p. 678)

TESTIMONY -- May 14 -- William M. Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said progress had been made in the normalization of United States-United Arab Republic relations, and the Arab community had taken action toward establishment of an Arab Development Bank.

May 15 -- Robert S. McCollum, deputy administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs' Refugee and Migration Office, said refugees were fleeing from behind the Iron Curtain at a rate of 800 a month, and the National Academy of Sciences was completing an evaluation of over 900 new cases, to speed United States entry of highly qualified scientists.

May 18 -- William H. Draper Jr., chairman of the President's special Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program, said failure to provide the \$400 million in additional arms aid recommended by his group "would involve an unacceptable risk to our own security." He said the President's foreign economic aid requests were "the minimum required," and that increases in such aid probably would be needed "in the years ahead." (Weekly Report p. 480)

May 20 -- Leonard J. Saccio, acting director of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), said in closed session testimony made public by the Committee that a May 15 proposal by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to halt all defense support and economic aid abroad, other than loans, within three years would: bring "the gravest peril to U.S. foreign policy objectives"; invite the Soviet bloc to "move forcefully into the vacuum with offers of economic aid"; threaten collapse of some countries heavily dependent on the aid, and undermine hopes of economic progress in many other countries.

Mansfield, in a May 15 Senate speech, also proposed stripping secrecy labels from amounts of aid given individual countries, and said his proposals would "go far to end the frustrating aimlessness which now afflicts the program." (For details, see p. 696)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 13 -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee made public Saccio's reply to April 7 criticism by the General Accounting Office of the "serious deficiencies" in the aid program for Pakistan. Saccio said Comptroller General Joseph Campbell had ignored the economic and political facts of life in Pakistan, and, "by use of this refined criterion, the GAO is relieved of the unpleasant, difficult and continuing task" of making judgments on advancement of U.S. interests in an underdeveloped area. (Weekly Report p. 553)

May 19 -- The House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee opened hearings on Mutual Security Program appropriations for fiscal 1960 and Chairman Otto E. Passman (D La.) said the President's \$3.9 billion request was "grossly inflated," and that his goal was to cut the "waste, extravagance and inefficiency" to a minimum.

WHEAT, TOBACCO BILLS

• The House Agriculture Committee May 21 voted 21-10 to report an amended bill (HR 7246) providing a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. The bill incorporated the chief provisions of an earlier measure approved May 13. (Weekly Report p. 676)

Final provisions: raised price supports for wheat from 75 percent to 90 percent of parity and required producers to cut their acreage allotments by 25 percent to be eligible for the increase (thereby reducing the 55 million national acreage allotment to 41.25 million acres); provided that if a farmer completely retired the land taken out of wheat under the 25 percent reduction, he could receive payments in kind equal to one-third the annual actual production for the previous three years; barred land retired under the 25 percent reduction from eligibility for the Soil Bank; provided that if the marketing quotas set by the Government in accord with the bill were opposed by more than one-third of the wheat farmers voting in a referendum, the support price would be reduced to 50 percent of parity with unlimited production.

• The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 18 also reported a bill (S 1968 -- S Rept 295) providing a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Major provisions of the Senate measure: set price supports for wheat at 65 percent of parity if the producer elected to plant his full acreage allotment, or at 80 percent of parity if he planted not more than 80 percent of his allotment; imposed penalties on the actual yield of excess acres; reduced the 15-acre exemption from controls to 12 acres or the highest planted exempt acreage in 1957-59, whichever was less; prohibited price supports outside the commercial area and where acreage allotments were not in effect. The bill also permanently barred support-payments for wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts and tobacco to non-cooperators.

President Eisenhower May 15, in a statement issued on signing S J Res 94, which postponed from May 15 to June 1 the date for announcing wheat marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1960 crop, again urged Congress "to enact realistic and constructive -- not stopgap -- wheat legislation."

• The House Agriculture Committee May 5 reported HR 5058 (H Rept 329) and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 19 reported S 1901 (S Rept 297), identical bills that would, in effect, stabilize the support price for most kinds of tobacco at the dollars and cents support level for 1958. Under the bills, the tobacco support-price would be based on 90 percent of the old or new method of computing parity, whichever was lower, but not less than the 1958 dollars and cents support level. The effect of the measure, the House report said, would be to prevent further increase in tobacco support levels until necessity for an increase was "indicated by a substantial further increase in the parity index."

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, in a March 10 letter to House Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), said the tobacco bill would "freeze" tobacco price supports and hamper market expansion. (For Benson views, Weekly Report p. 231)

HOUSE LABOR REFORM HEARINGS NEAR END OF THIRD MONTH

Sharp union criticism of the Senate-passed Kennedy (D Mass.) labor anti-corruption bill (S 1555) marked public debate as a House subcommittee May 21 neared the end of its third month of hearings on labor reform.

In related developments, Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), who earlier had sponsored the Administration labor bill (HR 3540) in the House, May 20 introduced a new labor bill (HR 7265), and International Brotherhood of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa May 19 reportedly threatened a Nationwide strike (he later denied the reports) if Congress acted to subject unions to antitrust laws. The details:

- **Labor Criticism** -- The AFL-CIO Executive Council May 20 announced it opposed S 1555 in the form passed by the Senate April 25 and would wage a "vigorous battle" to get the House to revise the bill. AFL-CIO President George Meany said earlier endorsement of the bill was being rescinded because amendments put in on the Senate floor would hamper union activities. (For Senate action, Weekly Report p. 585)

Earlier, there were reports of a major Teamster Union lobbying campaign against S 1555 -- particularly against provisions outlawing "hot cargo" contracts in the trucking industry -- with union officials arranging breakfast meetings with House Members from labor districts. S 1555 also was criticized by United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis in House Education and Labor Committee testimony May 13. (See below)

- **Hoffa Statement** -- Hoffa, in a May 19 speech in Brownsville, Texas, was reported as threatening a Nationwide strike if Congress put unions under the antitrust laws. The reported statement was immediately repudiated as "revolution" talk by Meany. In Congress, Kearns said the Hoffa statement would help "terrifically" in creating support for a toughening of S 1555, and Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said he would carry out his plans to introduce a bill to apply antitrust laws to transportation unions. Hoffa May 20 denied he had made the threat, saying he had been misquoted. The Associated Press, however, stood by its May 19 report.

- **Kearns Bill** -- The new Kearns bill (HR 7265) fell somewhere between S 1555 and two bills (HR 4473, 4474) introduced by House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) in the degree of regulation it imposed on unions. It was not expected to win support from "liberal" Democrats on the Committee, some of whom were already criticizing S 1555 as too harsh. Reps. Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.) and Ludwig Teller (D N.Y.), for example, in a television broadcast May 17, said S 1555 gave the Secretary of Labor too much investigative and supervisory power over unions -- power that if abused, could break "the backbone of the American trade union movement."

Following is a comparison of major provisions of the Barden bills and the Kearns bill (for S 1555 and Administration bill provisions, Weekly Report p. 257, 585):

HR 4473 (Barden) -- Like S 1555, HR 4473 contained a "labor bill of rights," similar to a McClellan Senate amendment, guaranteeing union members free speech, freedom from arbitrary exactions and punishments, the right to vote in union elections and participate in union business. Also like S 1555, it contained provisions regulating abuse of trusteeships; outlawing bribes, extortion and misappropriation of union money; requiring annual

financial reports; imposing fiduciary responsibility for handling union funds; and guaranteeing fair, secret and periodic union elections. However, HR 4473 was far more detailed in regulating union procedures than S 1555. It also outlawed union political contributions in state or Federal elections, required strike votes, and gave the Secretary of Labor wide powers to seek court orders for compliance or injunctions. It also denied the use of the National Labor Relations Board or any other Federal agency to unions not certified by the Secretary of Labor as having complied with various rules for fair elections and other procedures required by the bill. Non-certified unions also would lose Federal tax exemptions.

HR 4474 (Barden) -- Banned inducement of individual employees to engage in secondary boycotts; applied prohibitions against secondary boycotts to all labor unions; permitted suits for recovery of damages suffered through secondary boycotts; barred union organizational or recognition picketing unless the union already was certified as bargaining agent and applied the mandatory injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to such picketing; and permitted states and state courts to handle any labor dispute unless the state law covering the dispute directly conflicted with Federal labor law.

HR 7265 (Kearns) -- Unlike the Administration, Kennedy or Barden bills, HR 7265 would not impose criminal penalties for violation of specified activities and would not require unions, management and individual union officials to file financial reports with the Secretary of Labor. Instead, the bill would require reports to be made by unions to the membership. Members could appeal to the NLRB against various corrupt or undemocratic practices and the NLRB could hold these to be unfair labor practices and order them stopped. HR 7265 contained a "bill of rights" provision protecting union members' right to vote in union elections and to participate in union business. This provision was similar to those in the Barden bill and the final version of the Kennedy bill, but less detailed. The Kearns measure also contained bans on secondary boycotts and organizational and recognition picketing roughly similar to those in the Administration and Barden measures, a provision permitting the states and the Federal Government concurrent jurisdiction over labor disputes, and provisions requiring strike votes and barring union political spending in either Federal or state elections.

At a news conference May 20, Kearns said he expected support for HR 7265 from the nine other Education and Labor Committee Republicans and from five Committee Democrats. He said he would "fight like hell for the 16th vote" needed to carry his bill through the 30-member Committee.

- **HOUSE HEARINGS** -- The House Education and Labor Special Labor-Management Reform Legislation Subcommittee, consisting of the Labor-Management Relations and Labor Standards Subcommittees, sitting jointly, March 4-May 21 held 27 days of hearings on labor reform proposals. The Subcommittee said it would not end its work before mid-June. Highlights of testimony:

March 4 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell supported the Administration bill (HR 3540), criticizing a measure (HR 3302) corresponding to S 1555 as too weak and the Barden bills (HR 4473, 4474) as too strong. He said the Barden organizational-recognition picketing provision "would foreclose picketing in every situation,

no matter how justifiable." Mitchell said he could not agree to the Barden approach of "licensing unions" and providing detailed internal regulations: "The Administration does not believe that the Government should inject itself into the internal affairs of any organization more than is absolutely necessary to correct the evils which must be remedied." On the Barden (HR 4474) concurrent jurisdiction provisions, he said, "I would be opposed to any provision which would actually provide concurrent jurisdiction and destroy the uniformity of law and procedures which I think is a necessary part of a national labor policy." Mitchell also said the Administration bill was not intended in any way to encourage states to enact laws banning the union shop.

March 10 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany endorsed S 1555 (which then had not yet reached the Senate floor). The Administration bill he called "conflicting, confusing and self-defeating," criticizing particularly provisions denying unions tax exemption and access to the NLRB because an officer had failed to file reports required by the bill. He also criticized the picketing, secondary boycott and "no man's land" provisions of HR 3540, and various penalties provided in the bill, as endangering the growth of unionism and exposing unions to a welter of conflicting jurisdictions and litigation. He said the Administration was deliberately trying to "befog" the labor reform issue to make it difficult for Congress to enact "fair" legislation. He made the same basic criticism of the Barden bills.

Meany also said: "The political power of unions is bunk.... Union leaders don't control any votes.... You can't force an American worker to vote any particular way."

March 17 -- Gerard D. Reilly, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said both the Kennedy and Administration bills were too weak, though the latter was preferable. He endorsed the Barden bills.

April 7 -- The American Farm Bureau Federation endorsed the general approach of HR 4473. It also called for tightening of picketing and secondary boycott prohibitions without endorsing any specific measure, for banning of unloading fees, transfer of jurisdiction over wide categories of labor disputes to the states and prohibition of union political spending. The National Restaurant Assn. called for restraints on organizational picketing, closing of the "no man's land" gap and of "loopholes" in secondary boycott prohibitions.

April 8, 14 -- The Associated General Contractors of America opposed a provision of S 1555 permitting building industry firms to conclude bargaining contracts with unions not certified in an NLRB election. It said the provision would be used as a "weapon" by unions to force workers into a union through union-shop contracts. Fred C. Fischer, National Retail Merchants' Assn., urged prohibition of secondary boycotts and organizational picketing, closing of the "no man's land" gap.

May 13 -- United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis said all the labor reform bills before the Subcommittee were attempts to "put a chastity belt" around organized labor. He said the Barden bill (HR 4473) was "88 pages of misery for labor," and the Kennedy bill "about 66 pages of misery" for labor. Lewis said existing state law was adequate to clear up labor corruption and that the imposition of special requirements for reports and internal union procedure would "tamper with the liberties of 70 million workers," in turn "tampering with the liberties of all Americans."

UNEMPLOYMENT LAW REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- May 18 completed deliberations on unemployment compensation legislation after rejecting, 11-13, a proposed policy statement to be included in the bill calling on the states to raise their jobless pay benefits to 50 percent of an individual's average wage, or 60 percent of the state average wage, whichever was lower. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) announced that he and ranking GOP Committee member Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) May 18 had introduced identical bills (HR 7177, 7178) which would boost the unemployment tax rate by one percentage point, and provide for the addition of about 200,000 workers to the eligible rolls for unemployment compensation. (Weekly Report p. 678)

The policy statement was rejected after opponents held that, although it would not be binding on the states, the states would interpret it as designed to force their action.

Mills said HR 7177 would: increase the Federal tax from three-tenths to four-tenths of 1 percent, thus providing additional funds to make temporary advances to states whose reserves were depleted by heavy unemployment; increase from the present \$200 million to \$550 million the ceiling on a loan fund available for state borrowing, with any excesses put into a special account to cover the program's expenses in the first six months of each year before receipt of tax collections; extend coverage to employees of certain tax-exempt Federal agencies, such as credit unions, reserve and land banks, to firms operating American aircraft outside the U.S., to "feeder corporations" of tax-exempt organizations, and to certain fraternal beneficiary groups.

HR 7177 also would provide for treatment of Puerto Rico as a state for the compensation program, through 1964, with employers subject to the Federal tax.

TIEKEN NOMINATION

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen's (R Ill.) office May 20 said Dirksen was still backing Robert Tieken for reappointment as U.S. Attorney for the northern district of Illinois and that to Dirksen's knowledge, no one had been nominated to succeed Tieken.

Tieken's appointment expired March 17, 1958. He was not reappointed, but continued as acting U.S. Attorney. Controversy centered around Tieken when the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee Aug. 27, 1958 released a report which said Tieken had abused the powers of his office and recommended that he not be reappointed. Dirksen earlier had recommended Tieken for the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago, but he later withdrew the recommendation. (For details, 1958 Almanac p. 710)

In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee Judiciary Subcommittee, released May 11, Attorney General William P. Rogers said, "The person to succeed him (Tieken) has not yet been recommended to the President, but such a recommendation for another person will be made in the very near future."

COMMITTEE CHANGES

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) and Rep. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) May 14 resigned from the House Administration and Select Small Business Committees, respectively. Quie May 14 was appointed to the Education and Labor Committee.

STRAUSS NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- May 19 voted 9-8 to recommend Senate confirmation of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce.

The Committee action came after 16 days of hearings, ending May 14. After the vote, Strauss said, "I am grateful for the vote of the Committee." During the hearings, Strauss was criticized by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) for his role in the Dixon-Yates contract and by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) for his conduct as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (1953-58). (For hearings, Weekly Report p. 673)

Three Democrats and six Republicans on the 17-member Committee voted in favor of Strauss: John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.).

All eight members voting against Strauss were Democrats: Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas), Clair Engle (Calif.), E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska), Vance Hartke (Ind.) and Gale W. McGee (Wyo.).

Following are excerpts from statements by members of the Committee, explaining their votes:

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), May 15 -- "From a consideration of the testimony before this Committee, I have concluded that the nominee has refuted the charges which have been made against him.... If the nominee has erred...it has been on the side of the security of our Nation, for which...he should be commended."

Clair Engle (D Calif.), May 19 -- "I voted against Secretary Strauss for two reasons: first, because I believe he has dealt in half-truths and skated the edge of deception in dealing with Congress and the public; second, because I believe that his personal relationships with Members of Congress have created antagonisms that would impair his effectiveness as Secretary of Commerce."

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Said that as chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Agreements for Cooperation Subcommittee, he had frequently dealt with Strauss, and "in all of these dealings I found Mr. Strauss to be patriotic, honorable and competent." Strauss met the four major qualifications for a nominee: character and integrity, no conflict of interest, personal and emotional stability, and moral and intellectual competence.

Gale McGee (D Wyo.), May 19 -- "During (Committee) hearings, Mr. Strauss failed to inspire in me confidence in his forthrightness in dealing with Congress.... Evasiveness, contradiction, and half-truths or less characterized many of his replies...."

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), May 19 -- Found no justification in Committee testimony for rejecting Strauss.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 20 -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said the nomination would not be made a political matter; the Democratic leadership would take no formal position.

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) became the first Republican Senator to announce opposition to Strauss. Democrats Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.) and Dennis Chavez (N.M.) said they supported Strauss.

REID, JOHNSON NOMINATIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the nomination of Ogden R. Reid as Ambassador to Israel. (Weekly Report p. 673)

TESTIMONY -- May 19 -- Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) opened the hearing by saying Reid's youthful age (33) and lack of diplomatic experience or knowledge of the Middle East made a "prima facie case against your qualifications" for the post; it was up to Reid to impress the Committee with his fitness. Reid said he felt "very strongly that maturity -- judgment, calmness, thoughtfulness of approach -- is not solely a function of years."

Reid also said reports he planned to use the Israel post as a springboard to run for mayor of New York City were "totally untrue;" he had no political ambitions whatever; he hoped to serve as a diplomat "as long as this country would want me to do so." Reid said he had not sought the appointment; it had been offered to him on the initiative of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Reid said he had spoken to nine Senators to ask support for his confirmation. Fulbright said Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban had visited him and spoken highly of Reid, but Reid said he had not requested Eban to make the call; such a request would have been "the height of impropriety." Reid also said he and his wife were studying Hebrew and that his experience as editor and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune had trained him as an observer, so that he could report Israeli affairs accurately to the Government.

At the conclusion of the hearings, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said Reid had done a "creditable job" in presenting his qualifications. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said Reid "impressed me most favorably" and Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), who said he previously opposed Reid, said he would vote for confirmation.

* * * * *

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 19 voted 11-4 to recommend confirmation of George M. Johnson, a Negro lawyer, as a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, to succeed the late J. Ernest Wilkins. The four votes in opposition were cast by Democrats James O. Eastland (Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), John L. McClellan (Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.).

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- May 14 reported with amendments a Senate-passed bill (S 722 -- H Rept 360) authorizing Federal loans and grants totaling \$251 million for redevelopment of rural and industrial labor-surplus areas. (Weekly Report p. 626)

The majority report outlined five major causes of depressed areas -- technological change, migration of industry, shifts in demand, protracted seasonal unemployment and depletion of resources -- and concluded that "outside assistance...must come from the Federal Government."

It said the cut to \$251 million from the \$389.5 million approved by the Senate was intended to avoid a Presidential veto, but further cuts could not be made without killing the program before it got started. "Halfway measures...could easily be worse than none," the report stated, because they would "discredit all Federal efforts

to bring effective assistance to these hard-hit communities."

Seven Republicans filed a separate minority report: Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.), Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.), William B. Widnall (N.J.), Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.), Perkins Bass (N.H.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.) and William H. Milliken Jr. (Pa.). They claimed the \$251 million measure would do less for depressed areas than the Administration's \$53 million proposal. They explained that the Committee bill's \$75-million plant loan fund, requiring non-Federal participation of only 35 percent, would generate a total of \$115 million for industrial investment. The \$50-million plant loan fund contained in the Administration bill (HR 4278), requiring non-Federal participation of 65 percent, would build a total investment of \$143 million. They added that if a project depended on 65 percent Federal participation "the chances are the project is so unsound it ought not to be undertaken."

A third report, signed by Democrat Charles A. Vanik (Ohio) and Republicans Paul A. Fino (N.Y.), Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.) and Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), said the bill as reported might result in "the migration or pirating of industries from established areas into distressed ones." They suggested adding language to make clear that the program's purpose was to create new employment opportunities and not simply to shift industry from one area to another with the effect of "distributing the distress more evenly throughout the economy."

SPACE POLICY

The House Science and Astronautics Committee, in a May 11 report (H Rept 353), said the U.S. should develop a "positive national policy" on control and use of outer space by the world community.

The Committee recommended that U.S. space policy: make clear whether the U.S. considered outer space to be owned by no one but capable of appropriation for exclusive use, or whether it considered space unclaimable territory free for peaceful use by all; be formulated to make maximum use of the International Court of Justice for settlement of space differences; be limited in the immediate future to seeking agreements only on civil uses of space. The U.S. should also state, the report said, "that it does not intend, by implication, to limit its national sovereignty or its right of self defense in space, through any agreement which is not specifically directed to such objectives."

The report said the U.S. should be willing to negotiate for space agreements on: orbiting objects; notice of launchings; identification of space vehicles; liability for damage resulting from space activities; and communication frequencies involving one or more space craft.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 6 -- U.S. representative to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge, in a speech at the opening meeting of an 18-nation UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, made proposals for dealing with international space problems which included the establishment of a subcommittee composed of "representatives versed in international law" to study the legal questions concerning outer space.

DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee May 20 resumed hearings on the adequacy of the defense program, and Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said in an opening statement that earlier testimony

showed "confusion" and "conflicting views" within the Administration that were "far from comforting." (Weekly Report p. 265)

Johnson said "a key question is whether our military posture is being weakened because of non-military considerations." He said although the Joint Chiefs of Staff and top career military leaders approved the new military budget, "each chief expressed serious reservations concerning the programs for his military service."

He said prime military needs had been cut back \$800 million in an effort to balance the budget, while some \$700 million of additional funds voted by Congress in 1958 for "important programs" had not been used.

Johnson called for closed session testimony from Budget Director Maurice H. Stans and William F. Schaub, chief of the Budget Bureau's Military Division. He said testimony would be released after screening for military secrets.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On S 1046, S 1967 and other bills to expand coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and raise the minimum wage. (Weekly Report p. 677)

TESTIMONY -- May 14 -- George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, said most of the opposition to the provisions of S 1046 within his organization came from the small independents who would still be exempt from Federal wage-hour controls if S 1046 were enacted. He said they feared "this is part of a trend that will in time deprive them of necessary freedom of judgment in running their own businesses and that it amounts to another step in the direction of complete Government controls."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, testifying as vice president of the National Consumers League, said S 1046 should be enacted because "in a democracy it is the obligation of the Government to give its citizens the protection and care they need." She said most workers earning less than \$1.25 an hour did not belong to unions and, therefore, were in a poor position to bargain for higher wages.

May 19 -- Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said enactment of S 1046 would lead to a "massive increase in wage costs" that could not be met by many businesses and would "result in extensive curtailment of employment."

Mitchell supported a bill (S 1967) drafted by the Labor Department and introduced May 15 by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.). The Administration bill would extend the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 2.5 million employees in enterprises grossing at least \$1 million a year in interstate commerce and employing at least 100 workers. It made no provision for raising the minimum wage above \$1 per hour. It was estimated that about 1.9 million of the employees covered by the Administration bill were in the retail trades. Mitchell said all but about 560,000 of these were already receiving the \$1-an-hour minimum or more.

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), said few if any members of the UAW would benefit from a higher minimum wage, but Americans earning less than \$1.25 "concern us economically and they concern us morally." He said a low standard of living in the U.S. was a powerful propaganda weapon of world communism. The Subcommittee recessed the hearings May 19.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate May 14 approved by voice votes a conference report (H Rept 355) on an amended Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1959 (HR 5916), providing \$2,764,500,380 for various Government departments. (Weekly Report p. 589)

The Senate rejected, by a 33-45 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) to reconsider the vote on the report. Long said he had been "somewhat victimized" because the Senate approved the report before he could reach the Senate floor to oppose it. He charged that Senate conferees had "surrendered" to the House in agreeing to deletion of two Senate provisions denying the Army and Marine Corps operating funds if Army manpower were not restored to 900,000 and Marine manpower to 200,000. The provisions were floor amendments, offered, respectively, by Long and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), aimed at offsetting manpower cut-backs ordered by the Administration. (For voting, see chart p. 712)

Long said the Senate should go on record as favoring maintenance of strong armed forces and that House conferees should be asked to let the entire House vote on the provisions. Chairman Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) of the Appropriations Committee, who headed Senate conferees, said "we did everything we could" to keep the provisions in the bill, but House conferees insisted an emergency money bill was not the proper place to settle policy questions. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), who co-sponsored Long's amendment, said the House "refused absolutely and adamantly to even consider" concurring in the provisions.

BACKGROUND -- In the May 13 conference report Senate conferees said they had receded on the manpower provisions "with the greatest of reluctance and only because the lateness in the (fiscal) year precludes the possibility" of attaining the proposed strengths before June 30, when fiscal 1959 would end. Conferees said they agreed the manpower matter would be given "thorough study" when fiscal 1960 Defense Department fund requests were studied.

The compromise bill provided \$107,097,386 more than the House voted March 24, \$79,402,425 less than the Senate voted April 30, and \$136,298,900 less than the Administration requested. The President's much-debated request for \$225 million for the Development Loan Fund was resolved by agreement on a \$150 million appropriation, instead of the \$100 million voted by the House, or the \$200 million voted by the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- The final version of HR 5916 appropriated:

Agriculture Department	
Commodity Credit Corp.	\$1,336,754,811
Forest Service	8,228,400
Commerce Department	16,760,838
Defense Department	
Civil functions	8,735,300
Military functions	278,845,100
District of Columbia	5,000,000
Executive Office of the President	457,000

Health, Education and Welfare	
Education Office	\$ 120,741,000
Food and Drug Administration	1,117,000
Freedmen's Hospital	130,000
Public Health Service	7,525,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	256,000
Secretary's Office	1,315,400
Social Security Administration	153,446,500
Vocational Rehabilitation	115,000
Independent Offices	
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission	200,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	18,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	14,584,700
Civil Rights Commission	27,000
Civil Service Commission	1,957,200
Federal Aviation Agency	34,693,750
Federal Communications Commission	739,100
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	228,600
Federal Power Commission	427,500
Federal Trade Commission	513,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	45,500
General Accounting Office	2,020,500
General Services Administration	23,142,690
Historical and memorial commissions	23,492
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,458,000
International Rules of Judicial Procedure Commission	25,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,447,800
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,186,300
National Capital Planning Commission	18,000
National Labor Relations Board	156,600
National Mediation Board	112,050
National Railroad Adjustment Board	24,750
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	100,000
Renegotiation Board	175,500
River Basin Study Commissions	220,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	605,000
Selective Service System	2,056,800
Small Business Administration	225,000
Smithsonian Institution	296,100
Tariff Commission	149,100
Tax Court of the U.S.	40,500
U.S. Information Agency	3,173,800
Veterans Administration	121,138,000
Interior Department	
Bonneville Power Administration	376,200
Bureau of Mines	892,100
Department Offices	301,060
Fine Arts Commission	2,700
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,165,300
Geological Survey	3,073,200

Interior Department (Cont.)	
Indian Affairs Bureau	\$ 7,710,500
Land Management Bureau	4,735,100
National Park Service	1,730,600
Office of Territories	147,100
Reclamation Bureau	6,034,200
Secretary's Office	200,940
Southwestern Power Administration	56,250
Virgin Islands Corp.	125,000
Justice Department	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,611,000
Federal prison system	3,171,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4,208,000
Legal activities, administration	3,697,000
Labor Department	
Apprenticeship and Training Bureau	308,700
Employees' Compensation Bureau	244,100
Employment Security Bureau	40,638,800
Labor Standards Bureau	724,800
Labor Statistics Bureau	565,300
Secretary's and Solicitor's Offices	320,200
Veterans' Reemployment Benefits Bureau	43,700
Wage and Hour Division	871,100
Women's Bureau	41,800
Mutual Security: Development Loan Fund	
	150,000,000
Post Office Department	264,143,400
State Department	38,986,697
Treasury Department	49,531,050
Legislative Branch	
Congressional Buildings	5,033,550
House	2,693,798
Senate	1,960,475
Pay costs	1,262,410
Judiciary	2,305,545
Claims and judgments	4,931,024
TOTAL	\$2,764,500,380

SENATE DEBATE -- May 14 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Supported Long's motion because a cut in the armed forces "would weaken the position of our representatives" at the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference, "and possibly later at the summit conference."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- The Senate should wait six weeks and tackle the manpower problem in the regular Defense Department bill rather than "advertise to the whole wide world that there is a difference between the House and Senate when it comes to defense...."

NEW MEXICO PROJECTS

The Senate May 19 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 72) authorizing two irrigation projects in New Mexico at an initial cost of \$221 million. One project would irrigate 110,630 acres of Navajo Indian land by diverting water from the nearly completed Navajo Reservoir. The San Juan-Chama project would supply water for Albuquerque and Los Alamos and help irrigate land in the Rio Grande Basin. Recommendations by the Budget Bureau and Department of Interior for deferring enactment of the bill were based, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said, on the Administration's policy of "no new starts" on reclamation projects. The bill was reported (S Rept 155) April 8 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

HEALTH FOR PEACE

The Senate May 20 passed, by a 63-17 roll-call vote, and sent to the House an amended bill (S J Res 41) to establish a "Health for Peace" program of international medical research, with a \$50 million annual authorization. Funds would be provided in an appropriation bill. Clarifying committee amendments were adopted by voice vote. (For voting see chart p. 712)

The measure was proposed by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and had 63 co-sponsors. Although Administration spokesmen supported the program's general objectives, they opposed the specific fund authorization and the vesting of authority in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, instead of in the President. The Budget Bureau held that the program would only "increase the complexity" of U.S. international health efforts.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee May 11 reported S J Res 41 (S Rept 243) with amendments clarifying the program's administration. Similar bills were introduced May 4 and 6 in the House (H J Res 361, 370). The report noted that during six days of hearings no one testified against the program and that support came from leading health associations and spokesmen for industry, public affairs and the health sciences. It said "an unselfish effort" by the United States to advance health sciences internationally "can be a potent instrument of peace and good will," but that the program "should not become obscured and confused with international policies." (Weekly Report p. 626)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the International Health and Medical Research Act of 1959:

Established a National Institute of International Health and Medical Research within the National Institutes of Health, and an 18-member National Advisory Council for the program, appointed by the HEW Secretary and under chairmanship of the Surgeon General.

Authorized administration of the program by the Surgeon General, under supervision of the HEW Secretary, and with the cooperation of other Government agencies.

Authorized an annual \$50 million appropriation for the program.

Authorized the Advisory Council to make recommendations and review applications for financial grants.

Authorized the Surgeon General to encourage programs on causes, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of physical and mental diseases, and on rehabilitation of the handicapped, furthering them with financial grants to hospitals, universities and laboratories, loans of equipment, improvement of facilities and cooperation with world health groups.

Directed that the program be administered consistently with U.S. foreign policy, and that the Surgeon General submit to Congress a report at the beginning of each session.

DEBATE -- May 20 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Opposed S J Res 41 because "the President has been bypassed" and the program would "grow like Jack's bean-stalk."

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Would vote against the bill because, although its underlying purposes were good, its provisions were "too broad."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- The Administration is "myopically more concerned with low but neat figures in the budget" than with "the high costs of disease."

LIFE INSURANCE TAXES

The Senate May 19 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 4245) prescribing a new formula for taxing the income of life insurance companies. Prior to passage, the Senate accepted a series of amendments approved by the Finance Committee before reporting the bill (S Rept 291) May 14. (Weekly Report p. 590)

As passed by the House Feb. 18, HR 4245 provided a three-phase formula under which, for the first time, life insurance companies would pay taxes on their underwriting profits and capital gains, in addition to a portion of their net investment income. The Senate version retained this formula but stipulated a different method of computing taxable investment income. The effect of this and other changes approved by the Senate was to reduce the estimated tax yield on the industry's 1958 income from about \$555 million, under the House version, to about \$500 million. This sum, however, amounted to a 75 percent increase over the taxes that would have been paid under previous law.

In asking the Senate to approve the bill as amended, Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) produced a telegram endorsing the Committee's version, signed by 34 companies holding more than 70 percent of the assets of all domestic life insurance firms. The bill also was responsive to President Eisenhower's request for a tax formula that would yield \$500 million.

BACKGROUND -- For background on life insurance taxation, see Weekly Report p. 365.

BANK MERGERS

The Senate May 14 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1062) to strengthen Federal regulation of bank mergers. A compromise measure, S 1062 was endorsed by the three bank supervisory agencies -- the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Reserve Board and Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. -- but opposed as inadequate by the Department of Justice. The Banking and Currency Committee had reported S 1062 (S Rept 196) on April 17. (Weekly Report p. 553)

As passed by the Senate, S 1062 amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide that, before consenting to a bank merger or consolidation, the supervisory agency concerned must (a) consider various banking factors, (b) seek the views of the other two agencies, (c) consider whether the merger's effect "may be to lessen competition unduly or to tend unduly to create a monopoly" and (d) obtain a report from the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved.

Debate centered on an amendment offered by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) in the nature of a substitute. It would have (a) prohibited, with stated exceptions, consent to any merger whose effect "may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly," (b) provided for a public hearing when any one of the three supervisory agencies or the Attorney General disapproved a merger, (c) provided for court review of any disputed decision and (d) required a semi-annual report to Congress covering all mergers approved.

In introducing his amendment, O'Mahoney produced a letter from Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh endorsing it in preference to S 1062. The amendment, Walsh wrote, "substitutes the court-tested language of section 7 of the Clayton Act for the novel and uncertain standards of S 1062." But the amendment was rejected, by a 29-55 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 712)

PROVISIONS -- See above.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Require semiannual reports to Congress, from the three supervisory agencies, covering all mergers approved; May 14. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Adopt substitute measure prohibiting mergers that "substantially" lessen competition; May 14. Roll call, 29-55.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Substitute "substantially" for "unduly" in the text of S 1062; May 14. Standing.

DEBATE -- May 13 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), floor manager of the bill -- The Committee believed there are times "when it would be in the public interest to approve mergers even though the mergers substantially lessen competition."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate May 13 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1120) to give the Federal Reserve Board authority to ease the reserve requirements for member banks. The bill was reported (S Rept 195) April 17 by the Banking and Currency Committee. (For provisions, see Weekly Report p. 553.)

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

The Senate May 20 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 895) authorizing Federal courts to hire public defenders for indigent defendants in criminal cases. S 895 would authorize an annual salary of up to \$10,000 for the public defenders and would permit the Federal District Courts to hire assistant public defenders when the workload justified it.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate July 15, 1958, passed a similar bill (S 3275), but the House failed to act on it. S 895 was reported (S Rept 232) April 28 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Justice Department endorsed both bills.

DEBATE -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Recommended passage of the bill although he regretted it did not include a provision in his own bill (S 1079) that would provide grants for "legal aid and defender groups and local bar associations which have carried the burden of representing indigent defendants up to the present time."

SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

The House May 20, by a 294-128 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7007) authorizing \$480,-550,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The bill was considered under suspension of the rules, a procedure prohibiting amendments from the floor and requiring a two-thirds vote (282 "yeas") for passage. (For voting see chart p. 710) Opponents in debate May 18, objected to a section requiring annual authorizations before funds could be appropriated to NASA.

BACKGROUND -- Following eight days of hearings by the House Science and Astronautics Committee on an authorization bill (HR 6512) drafted by NASA and based on the President's budget requests, the Committee May 14 reported a clean bill (HR 7007 -- H Rept 361). The Committee denied a NASA request for \$4.75 million to build a rocket propellant research center because the agency had been unable to agree on the location of a site.

HR 7007 also included a section, not requested by NASA, which would require annual Congressional

authorizations through fiscal 1965 before NASA could receive its yearly appropriations.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7007 authorized appropriations of these funds:

Salaries and expenses	\$ 94,430,000
Research and development	333,070,000
Construction and equipment	53,050,000
TOTAL	\$480,550,000

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

The House May 20 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 7175) appropriating \$3,939,165,498 for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1960. The figure was the same amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee, which was \$142,199,365 below the \$4,081,364,863 requested by the Administration. Before passage, a motion by John Taber (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill with instructions to add language that would limit to \$50,000 any single Commodity Credit Corp. price-support loan was agreed to by a 261-165 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 710) During consideration of the measure May 18, an amendment identical to Taber's, offered by William H. Avery (R Kan.), was rejected on a 49-59 teller vote. President Eisenhower asked in 1956 that Congress place a dollar limit on CCC loans in the interest of "family operated farms," but the proposal was turned down. (1956 Almanac p. 56, 390)

BACKGROUND -- The Administration requested \$1,277,842,950 for regular activities of the Agriculture Department and \$2,803,521,913 for the CCC in fiscal 1960. The Committee May 15 reported HR 7175 (H Rept 365) with reductions of \$42,199,365 and \$100,000,000, respectively, in the Administration requests.

The report said the Committee had taken the "drastic action" of making the \$100 million cut in CCC funds "to encourage the CCC to make greater efforts to sell commodities in world markets at competitive prices." If the Department in 1958 had offered cotton competitively "as directed by law," the report said, "and sold cotton up to the point of our normal share of world markets, enormous benefits would have accrued to the American cotton producer in removing the incentive for foreign expansion. In addition, the CCC would have had more than \$100 million of sales receipts to use for its general operation."

The Committee recommended an advance authorization of \$250 million for the Agricultural Conservation Program, refusing the President's budget recommendation that the ACP advance authorization be reduced to \$100 million. The report said testimony at hearings on the bill contained "convincing evidence as to the real value of this program to the farmer and to the entire Nation."

The Committee, in recommending that the Administration request of \$360,370,000 for the Conservation Reserve Program of the Soil Bank be reduced by \$50,370,000, said "the record of the Soil Bank program raises many serious questions as to the advisability of continuation of the CRP." The report said a majority of the Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee felt the conservation objective could be handled more effectively through other soil conservation programs, particularly the ACP. Approximately 1.25 million farmers, or about 25 percent of all farming units in the Nation, the report said,

participate each year in the ACP compared to less than 125,000 participants in the CRP.

The Committee recommended that the Administration request of \$20 million for watershed protection projects be increased by \$5.5 million and thus, in effect, refused the President's budget request to provide no new funds for initiating construction of watershed projects. The report said that "testimony before the Committee indicates that local interest continues to grow in the watershed program." It was estimated, the report said, "that a total of 1,337 project applications will be under consideration by June 30, 1960." (Weekly Report p. 96)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7175: Appropriated \$1,235,643,585 for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture; \$1,435,424,413 to restore CCC capital expended under the price-support program; and \$1,268,097,500 to reimburse the CCC for other activities. **TOTAL:** \$3,939,165,498.

Provided loan authorizations of \$215 million to the Rural Electrification Administration and \$206 million to the Farmers' Home Administration.

Limited to \$50,000 any single loan processed by the CCC; limited to \$2,500 any single payment made under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Limited conservation reserve contracts to five years and based determination of fair rental value of land on the actual production diverted each year.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Reduce from \$250 million to \$100 million the ACP advance authorization; May 18. Standing vote, 53-95.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) -- Prohibit certain "small payment increases" under the ACP; May 18. Standing, 51-89 (ACP payments are increased by a specific percentage if they are less than \$200.)

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Prohibit any CCC loan in excess of \$50,000; May 18. Teller, 49-59.

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Delete provisions: barring published estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop; and prohibiting purchase of twine, except for experimental work, manufactured from foreign commodities; May 18. Voice votes.

Vanik -- Provide that determination of fair rental value of land retired under the Soil Bank program be based on the actual production diverted each year or upon its reasonable market value as farm land, whichever is less; May 18. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 18 -- Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.), chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee -- Under the \$50,000 CCC loan limit, that part of production kept "out (of CCC) would get all of the domestic and foreign markets, and the part that the Government has would not be sold."

Avery -- Cited 16 CCC loans made in 1957 in excess of \$250,000. The purpose of the price support program "is to aid the family farm and not the gigantic agricultural enterprise, the large corporation."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 20 -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee set up a special subcommittee to make an investigation of the Commodity Credit Corp. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) was named chairman of the group which included Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), William Proxmire (D Wis.), Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.), as an ex officio member.

HOUSE PASSES OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL, 261-160

The House May 21 passed, on a 261-160 roll-call vote, a broad housing bill (S 57). (For voting, see chart p. 710)

Backers claimed the measure would make it easier to build and buy homes, encourage cities to clear away their slums and help colleges to construct dormitories.

The bill was sent to conference, where representatives of the House and Senate will try to work out a compromise. The Senate passed a different version of S 57 Feb. 5. (Weekly Report p. 213) Both the Senate and House bills were opposed by the Administration.

The architects of the House bill saw their plans challenged vehemently on the floor by a coalition of Republicans and some Southern Democrats. But the original measure finally was approved with only one major change.

The biggest challenge came May 20 when the coalition tried to substitute for S 57 a bill (HR 7117) introduced May 14 by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.). The Herlong substitute was heralded by the House Rules Committee even before it was introduced. Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) May 14, in announcing that S 57 had been cleared for the floor after more than two months' delay, said the clearance was given with the understanding that Herlong's bill would be offered as a substitute. (Weekly Report p. 677)

Smith's statement was widely interpreted as a face-saving one since the Herlong bill could be offered on the floor whether or not it was mentioned in the rule on S 57. But Smith's action did serve to put the Herlong bill in the spotlight. By the time House members gathered May 19 to debate the housing bills, the Herlong measure had enlisted the support of the Eisenhower Administration and a heavy sprinkling of Democratic conservatives, mostly from the South.

The Herlong bill differed from S 57 as reported (H Rept 86) by the House Banking and Currency Committee in three major ways. The Herlong bill contained no authority for building additional public housing units while S 57 authorized an additional 140,000 units; it authorized \$600 million (\$100 million for fiscal 1959 and \$250 million in both fiscal 1960 and 1961) over three years for urban renewal while S 57 authorized \$1.5 billion over three years; and it required Appropriations Committee approval before any new money could be spent for such continuing programs as urban renewal and the college loan program. The committee bill retained the procedure of authorizing Federal money to be allocated as requests came in.

The debate on the public housing issue was largely philosophical whereas arguments over the proposed contract procedure were financial.

Backers of the Herlong bill repeated the old cry that public housing was against the principles of this Republic; that it was "creeping" -- some said "galloping" -- socialism. Proponents of the committee bill said public housing and urban renewal go hand in hand, that cities have to have some place to put the people they bulldoze out of the slums.

The battle cry for the new financial procedure was "stop the back-door raids on the Treasury." Herlong and his supporters, including Appropriations Committee members, contended that there should be an easy way for Congress to stop the flow of Federal cash if it saw fit. They contended the procedure was necessary to keep the Government fiscally sound. The counter argument was

that stop-and-go financing would be disastrous to such programs as urban renewal. Cities, they said, could not make long-range plans because they could not count on getting the Federal money; as a result, the urban renewal program would break down.

The Herlong substitute was defeated May 20 on a 177-203 teller vote. This was the critical test of strength. It indicated that the committee bill had enough support to withstand a major overhaul.

The "back-door financing" proposal was submitted separately after the Herlong substitute went down. Rep. Albert Thomas (D Texas) May 20 offered an amendment to require enactment of an appropriation bill each year before any new money could be made available for Federal National Mortgage Assn. operations, urban renewal or college housing. On a standing vote, the Thomas amendment was defeated 135-145. He then demanded a teller vote and the result was 149-145. This amendment, the only big setback to the Democratic leadership, was nailed down by a 222-201 roll-call vote May 21.

Debate on the final day centered on an amendment by Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) to knock the public housing provisions out of S 57. His amendment was rejected on a 91-175 standing vote.

The Colmer Republican coalition, seeing it could not stop the committee bill with a substitute nor by major amendments, sought to sink it by adopting an anti-discrimination amendment. Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.), a supporter of S 57, offered the amendment in the closing hours of the final day's debate May 21. It was rejected on a 115-205 teller vote, with the four Negro members of Congress voting against it.

The Republicans made a final attempt to kill the bill when Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.) made a motion to recommit S 57 and substitute the Herlong bill. His motion was rejected May 21 on a 189-234 roll-call vote.

The three days of debate ended in a smashing defeat for President Eisenhower, who opposed the committee bill on grounds it was too expensive, and for Democratic conservatives who opposed public housing.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 57, the Housing Act of 1959:

Increased the total amount of mortgages FHA could insure by \$6 billion upon enactment and an additional \$4 billion starting July 1, 1959 (beginning of fiscal 1960). Any portion of the \$6 billion not obligated by June 30 would not be carried over into fiscal 1960, however.

Established a new program for elderly persons (62 or over) designed to stimulate construction of rental housing for them. Non-profit corporations could get 50-year HHFA loans at 3½ percent interest on housing built for elderly persons. The corporations would have to put down only 2 percent of the project cost as a downpayment, compared to the current 10 percent. The bill authorized \$100 million for these direct loans.

Authorized urban renewal grants of \$500 million upon enactment of the bill, \$500 million in fiscal 1960 and \$500 million in fiscal 1961.

Authorized construction of 35,000 public housing units a year until the 810,000 units authorized in the 1949 housing act were built. (Proponents said the \$336 million annual Federal subsidy ceiling on public housing projects would limit the building to 35,000 units a year for four years.

Gave local public housing agencies authority to set rents and income limits and gave them more general power to administer their projects.

Increased the loan fund for building college facilities from \$925 million to \$1,325,000,000, a hike of \$400 million. Forty million dollars of this increase was reserved for such non-dormitory facilities as cafeterias and another \$40 million was reserved for dormitories for nurses and interns.

Authorized an additional \$300 million for direct loans to veterans in rural areas where private mortgage money is scarce.

Extended the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program -- a system under which FHA and GI mortgage applications circulate among lenders in hopes one of them will accept the mortgage -- from July 31, 1959 to July 31, 1961.

Made the expenditure of new money for the continuing programs of urban renewal, college housing loans and Federal National Mortgage Assn. mortgage purchasing conditional upon the enactment of appropriation bills.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- Make houses less than a year old which were inspected by the Veterans Administration while under construction eligible for maximum FHA mortgages; May 20. Standing 113-110.

Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- Make all additional funds authorized in the bill available only upon enactment of pertinent appropriation bills. May 20, standing, 135-145; teller, 149-145; May 21, roll-call vote, 222-201.

B. F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Insure that Mendota, Calif., could qualify for Federal urban renewal assistance; May 21. Voice vote.

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Prohibit hotels from being built with urban renewal money unless a study showed them to be necessary; May 21. Voice.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Require developers who put up homes and shops on land cleared with urban renewal money to file detailed plans of their projects before any contracts are signed for use of the land; May 21. Voice.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- Delete language authorizing the President to let outstanding loans for urban renewal planning grants exceed \$1 billion; May 21. Voice.

William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Rewrite section of committee bill relating to urban renewal planning so as to make clear that the Housing and Home Finance Agency could assist communities; that counties as well as cities could be given planning grants; that interstate agencies could receive grants; and that HHFA could offer technical assistance as well as grants to communities planning urban renewal projects; May 21. Voice.

Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.) -- Require the Public Housing Administration to get approval from House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees before signing contracts for grants or loans; May 21. Voice.

Rains -- Strike out the Wherry housing provision in the committee bill to enable the House Armed Services Committee to study the matter; May 21. Voice.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Authorize construction of service facilities as well as dwellings under the Capehart military housing program; May 21. Voice.

Sisk -- Extend repayment time on GI mortgages to 35 years to bring them into conformity to FHA provisions; May 21. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) -- Add to the Herlong substitute (below) a new title requiring written assurances that all housing covered by the bill will be available on a non-discrimination basis; May 20. Standing vote, 48-138.

Willard S. Curtin (R Pa.) -- Defer foreclosures on FHA-insured homes owned by unemployed persons in depressed areas; May 20. Standing, 31-118.

A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.) -- Substitute for the committee bill a new measure removing the public housing authorization, making funds available only through appropriation bills and cutting the total authorized to \$1.3 billion; May 20. Teller vote, 177-203.

Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.) -- Authorize Federal payments for good will when businesses are forced out of an area by urban renewal projects; May 21. Voice.

Granahan -- Increase the grants to businesses for moving expenses under the urban renewal program from the \$3,000 in the committee bill to \$5,000; May 21. Voice.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Require cities of one million population or more to construct public housing units only on the land cleared through urban renewal projects; May 21. Standing, 38-130.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Delete public housing provisions; May 21. Standing, 91-175.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Make public housing bonds taxable; May 21. Teller, 70-199.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Specify that there will be no discrimination in selecting occupants of public housing units; May 21. Teller, 115-205.

DEBATE -- May 19 -- Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.), ranking minority member of the Committee -- "It does not seem to me that we need any housing bill at all, except possibly to extend the FHA."

William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) -- "We cannot have urban renewal without public housing and we must have urban renewal if we want to keep the economic health of our cities and Nation sound."

May 20 -- Herlong -- "What I propose as a substitute is something which is not only within our reach, but will maintain our fiscal responsibility; will be within the budget, and which, more importantly, can become law."

Albert Rains (D Ala.), floor manager of the bill -- "This is a cleverly contrived, deceptive proposition... aimed at two things: one, overthrow of the Democratic leadership in Congress no matter what we have to take to do it; and two, to give the private enterprise groups all they want and at the same time kick the public interest groups in the teeth and give them nothing."

Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "I do not believe the committee bill can ever become law in this country. I am convinced that the substitute bill can become law and can become law quickly, if we are not taken to the cleaners in conference."

May 21 -- Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Noting that Powell reversed himself, after offering an anti-discrimination amendment, by voting against the later one offered by Baldwin, McCormack said Powell "acted wisely and constructively and as a statesman; he was not going to be a decoy for political deception of the Republican party."

FURTHER DETAILS -- For comparison of Senate and House bills, see Weekly Report p. 430.

CQ House Votes 19 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47, 49, 50, 51.)

House Authorizes Space Funds; Limits Price-Support Loans; Passes Democratic Housing Bill After Rejecting GOP Substitute

19. HR 7007. Authorize \$480,550,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 294-128 (D 227-46; R 67-82), May 20, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 706)
20. HR 7175. Appropriate \$3,939,165,498 for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1960. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add language that would limit to \$50,000 any single Commodity Credit Corp. price-support loan. Agreed to 261-165 (D 114-161; R 147-4), May 20, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 707)
21. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Thomas (D Texas) amendment to make all additional funds authorized in the bill available only

upon enactment of pertinent appropriation bills. Agreed to 222-201 (D 80-194; R 142-7), May 21, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 708)

22. S 57. Kilburn (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill and substitute the Herlong (D Fla.) bill (HR 7117), authorizing no public housing and cutting the total housing authorization to \$1.3 billion. Rejected 189-234 (D 60-215; R 129-19), May 21, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
23. S 57. Passage of the House committee version of the bill, as amended on the floor. Passed 261-160 (D 228-45; R 33-115), May 21, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23
Yea	294	261	222	189	261	Yea	227	114	80	60	228	Yea	67	147	142	129	33
Nay	128	165	201	234	160	Nay	46	161	194	215	45	Nay	82	4	7	19	115

19 20 21 22 23						19 20 21 22 23						19 20 21 22 23						- KEY -					
ALABAMA						ALASKA						ARIZONA						Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
3 Andrews	N	N	Y	N	Y	25 Kasem	Y	N	N	N	Y	IDAHO	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	N						
1 Boykin	Y	N	N	N	Y	17 King	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Budge	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
7 Elliott	Y	N	N	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	ILLINOIS	25 Gray	Y	Y	N	N						
2 Grant	Y	N	N	N	Y	21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
9 Huddleston	Y	N	N	N	Y	22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	24 Price	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	18 Hogmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
5 Rains	Y	N	N	N	Y	16 Jackson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Allen	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
4 Roberts	? ?	X	X	✓		24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Chipfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
ALASKA						20 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Hoffman	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	N	Y	COLORADO						15 Mason	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
ARIZONA						4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	N	Y	18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y	20 Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
ARKANSAS						3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County											
5 Alford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	CONNECTICUT						12 Boyle	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Bowles	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Dawson	Y	N	N	N	Y						
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	N	N	N	Y						
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Libonati	Y	N	N	N	Y						
6 Norrell	N	N	Y	Y	N	4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Murphy	Y	N	N	N	Y						
3 Trimble	Y	N	N	N	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	N	N	N	Y						
CALIFORNIA						5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	N	N	N	Y						
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	DELAWARE						11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
14 Hagen	N	N	N	N	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	N	Y						
2 Johnson	Y	N	N	N	Y	FLORIDA						9 Yates	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
11 McFall	Y	N	N	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Church	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	10 Collier	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
3 Moss	Y	N	N	N	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	INDIANA											
29 Sound	Y	N	N	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Barr	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
5 Shelley	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	N	3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
27 Sheppard	N	N	X	N	Y	3 Sikes	N	Y	N	N	Y	8 Denton	Y	N	Y	N	Y						
12 Sisk	Y	N	N	N	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Harmon	Y	N	N	N	Y						
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	GEORGIA						9 Hogan	Y	N	N	N	Y						
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Blitch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden	Y	N	N	N	Y						
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	N	N	N	Y	5 Roush	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis	N	N	N	Y	N	6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
28 Utt	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Flynt	N	N	Y	Y	N	4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
30 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Forrester	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						
9 Younger	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
Los Angeles County						7 Mitchell	Y	N	N	N	Y												
23 Doyle	Y	N	N	N	Y	2 Pilcher	Y	N	N	N	Y												
19 Holifield	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Preston	N	N	N	N	Y												
						6 Vinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y												

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47, 49, 50, 51.)

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 60 through 62.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Bank Merger Amendment; Clears Supplemental Appropriations Measure; Approves 'Health for Peace' Program

60. S 1062. Strengthen Federal regulation of bank mergers. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to prohibit consent to bank mergers whose effect "may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly." Rejected 29-55 (D 26-31; R 3-24), May 14, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 706)

61. HR 5916. Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the voice vote by which the conference report was agreed to. (If the motion had been accepted, Long intended to move that the bill be returned to conference and the Senate conferees instructed

to make further efforts to retain provisions designed to nullify Administration-ordered manpower cutbacks in the Army and Marine Corps.) Rejected 33-45 (D 32-22; R 1-23), May 14, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 704)

62. S J Res 41. International Health and Medical Research Act of 1959, to establish a National Institute of International Health and Medical Research within the National Institutes of Health, and a National Advisory Council for the program. Passed 63-17 (D 46-7; R 17-10), May 20, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 705)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	60	61	62	Vote No.	60	61	62	Vote No.	60	61	62
Yea	29	33	63	Yea	26	32	46	Yea	3	1	17
Nay	55	45	17	Nay	31	22	7	Nay	24	23	10

60 61 62				60 61 62				60 61 62				- KEY - Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.			
												60 61 62			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEVADA				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Hill	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	?	?	?	Bible	N	N	Y	Case	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	Cannon	N	Y	Y	Mundt	N	N	Y
ALASKA				KANSAS				NEW HAMPSHIRE				TENNESSEE			
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	Carlson	N	N	Y	Bridges	?	?	?	Gore	?	?	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	N	-	N	Cotton	N	N	Y	Kefauver	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				KENTUCKY				NEW JERSEY				TEXAS			
Hayden	N	N	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	Williams	N	Y	Y	Johnson	?	?	Y
Goldwater	X	-	?	Morton	-	-	?	Case	N	N	Y	Yarborough	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				LOUISIANA				NEW MEXICO				UTAH			
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Ellender	N	Y	N	Anderson	N	N	Y	Moss	?	?	Y
McClellan	N	Y	N	Long	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	Y	‡	Bennett	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				MAINE				NEW YORK				VERMONT			
Engle	N	Y	Y	Muskie	N	Y	Y	Javits	N	N	Y	Aiken	N	N	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	Keating	N	N	Y	Prouty	N	N	Y
COLORADO				MARYLAND				NORTH CAROLINA				VIRGINIA			
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Beall	N	N	Y	Ervin	N	Y	Y	Byrd	N	?	X
Allott	N	N	Y	Butler	N	N	N	Jordan	N	Y	Y	Robertson	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH DAKOTA				WASHINGTON			
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	?	?	Y	Langer	Y	Y	N	Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	N	Y	Saltonstall	?	?	?	Young	Y	?	?	Magnuson	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				MICHIGAN				OHIO				WEST VIRGINIA			
Frear	N	?	Y	Hart	Y	Y	‡	Lausche	N	N	N	Byrd	N	N	Y
Williams	N	-	N	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	Randolph	N	Y	✓
FLORIDA				MINNESOTA				OKLAHOMA				WISCONSIN			
Holland	N	N	N	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	N	?	‡	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Monroney	Y	N	‡	Wiley	✓	-	?
GEORGIA				MISSISSIPPI				OREGON				WYOMING			
Russell	N	N	N	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	McGee	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	?	Stennis	-	?	‡	Neuberger	Y	N	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				MISSOURI				PENNSYLVANIA							
Church	✓	?	‡	Hennings	N	N	Y	Clark	X	Y	Y				
Dworsbak	?	?	N	Symington	N	Y	Y	Scott	N	N	Y				
ILLINOIS				MONTANA				RHODE ISLAND							
Douglas	Y	Y	‡	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Green	Y	N	Y				
Dirksen	N	N	N	Murray	Y	‡	Y	Pastore	Y	N	Y				
INDIANA				NEBRASKA				SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Curtis	N	N	N	Johnston	N	Y	‡				
Capehart	N	N	N	Hruska	N	N	N	Thurmond	N	Y	N				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

COST OF INFLUENCING CONGRESS

The money reported spent to influence Congress during the first three months of 1959 was down slightly from the amount spent during the same period in 1958. For the period Jan. 1-March 31, 216 organizations told Congress they spent \$992,190 to cover the cost of their lobbying activities. (For list of spenders see page 714) In comparison, the spending reports submitted a year ago showed that 211 lobby groups spent a total of \$1,068,019 during the first quarter of 1958.

This is a continuation of a general see-saw trend in first quarter lobby spending: up in even years, down in odd years.

Spending reported for the first quarter of 1959, however, was the highest first quarter total for an odd year since 1953. (See box, bottom of page 714)

Lobby Law

Congressional Quarterly's lobby spending studies are based on quarterly reports submitted to Congress by all registered pressure groups. The groups are required by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 to register with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. The deadline for spending reports for the first quarter of 1959 was April 10. Many organizations active on Capitol Hill had still not filed spending reports as late as May 8.

The 1946 Lobby Act did not designate anyone to enforce its provisions. It also is vague in regard to what spending organizations must report. Several organizations, including the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the American Meat Institute, do not file spending reports at all on the grounds that their "principal purpose" is not to influence legislation.

Picking up where it left off in 1958 when it led all registered organizations with expenditures of \$133,348, the AFL-CIO also reported the highest first quarter total for 1959 -- \$34,514.59. In all, 30 employee and labor groups reported spending \$219,415.49.

The second highest spender for the first quarter was the American Legion with \$32,942.95, or almost exactly the same amount reported for the first three months of 1958. Five other veterans' organizations reported spending an additional \$13,419.59.

Leading all business groups and third in over-all spending was the U.S. Savings and Loan League, an association of 4,400 savings and loan institutions, which reported expenditures of \$31,984.89. Of the 216 organizations reporting their first quarter spending, 116 were engaged in business or in the promotion of business interests. They spent a total of \$448,663.44.

The category which includes professional organizations, such as the National Education Assn. and the American Medical Assn., numbered 14 groups and reported a total of \$80,551.34, the NEA accounting for \$20,577.34.

Organizations representing various civic and social welfare interests, such as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for Democratic Action, said they spent a total of \$125,175.88.

Top Spenders

Eighteen lobbies have reported spending more than \$15,000 so far this year. They are listed below with comparative figures for 1959 and 1958. Some groups in reporting lobby spending include everything from office rent to secretaries' salaries while others put down only what they consider went for actual lobbying.

Organization	First Quarter 1959	First Quarter 1958
AFL-CIO	\$34,514.59	\$35,331.36
American Legion	32,942.95	32,609.43
U.S. Savings & Loan League	31,984.89	31,505.50
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	27,971.88	19,957.64
Assn. of American Railroads	25,867.06	33,798.62
Southern States Industrial Council	24,437.25	23,186.53
American Farm Bureau Federation	23,898.00	24,581.00
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	23,656.09	not registered
National Farmers Union	22,816.67	21,894.07
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO), District Lodge #44	21,032.66	14,319.19
National Education Assn.	20,577.34	25,552.71
National Housing Conference	18,912.60	12,145.82
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor On Import-Export Policy	16,327.14	15,335.91
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	15,883.77	not registered
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	15,881.52	20,620.20
American Tramp Shipowners Assn.	15,803.53	16,194.11
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	15,802.94	65,642.85
National Tax Equality Assn.	15,778.92	8,650.44

The farm lobby, led by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union, invested \$72,022.24 in their efforts to influence Congress. The AFBF reported an outlay of \$23,898.00 and the NFU said it put out \$22,816.67.

FIRST QUARTER SPENDING REPORTED BY 216 LOBBY GROUPS

Following is a list of 216 lobby groups and the amounts which each reported spending in the first quarter of 1959 for lobby activities. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Professional and Veterans. The deadline for first quarter spending reports was April 10, but this list includes reports filed as late as May 8. Groups which may file later or which have not filed since 1958 are not included.

Business Groups

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America	\$11,170.35
Air Transport Assn. of America	5,482.68
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	1,818.28
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	6,869.86
American Hotel Assn.	5,266.61
American Life Convention	None
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	5,340.65
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	8,937.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	4,476.97
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	5,649.76
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	23,656.09
American Tariff League Inc.	2,309.00
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	15,803.53
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	15,881.52
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	901.80
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	1,100.00
Associated Third Class Mail Users	1,000.00
Assn. of American Railroads	25,867.06
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	2,218.65
Assn. of Western Railways	1,040.00
Atlantic Refining Co.	None
Blue Cross Commission	None
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	482.44

First Quarter and Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year from 1954 through 1958 and for each first quarter from 1954 through 1959.

Year	Groups Reporting	First Quarter Spending	Total Yearly Spending
1959	216	\$ 992,190.93
1958	211	1,068,019	\$4,094,535
1957	188	921,832	3,818,177
1956	199	1,087,404	3,957,120
1955	162	899,392	4,365,843
1954	161	1,429,917	4,286,158

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	\$10,791.00
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	None
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	1,000.00
Committee for National Trade Policy; Legislative Committee	8.20
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	None
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	6,359.23
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	1,856.46
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	996.00
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	105.96
Florida Railroad Assn.	6,495.33
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	None
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	46.99
Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee	None
Health Insurance Assn. of America	857.87
Home Manufacturers Institute	8,800.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	1,079.85
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	None
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	None
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	3.50
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	1,382.68
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	8,772.36
Lake Carriers Assn.	None
Life Insurance Assn. of America	13,278.42
Manufacturing Chemists of America	2,475.00
Michigan Hospital Service	1,242.68
National Agricultural Limestone Institute	2,125.00
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	1,931.58
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	12.50
National Assn. of Electric Companies	12,216.17
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	Undisclosed
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	979.37
National Audio-Visual Assn.	251.79
National Board of Fire Underwriters	1,250.00
National Bureau for Lathing and Plastering	None
National Business Publications Inc.	612.98
National Cannery Assn.	2,802.79
National Coal Assn.	9,190.23
National Committee for Effective Design Legislation	3,192.19
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	27,971.88
National Committee of Municipal Bonds Inc.	1,684.74
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	None
National Community Television Assn.	6,895.00
National Conference on Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	None

National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	None
National Cotton Council of America	\$ 5,240.03
National Counsel Associates	1,970.00
National Council of Business Mail Inc.	600.75
National Crushed Limestone Institute	585.00
National Economic Council Inc.	692.17
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	1,856.46
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	9,732.81
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	10,697.64
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	1,598.48
National League of Insured Savings Assn.	1,570.25
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	752.98
National Parking Assn.	None
National Postal Committee for Books	None
National Retail Merchants Assn.	5,240.71
National Rural Electric Cooperative	421.71
National Small Business Men's Assn.	4,596.48
National Tax Equality Assn.	15,778.92
National Tax Relief Coalition	475.00
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	30.00
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	16,327.14
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	4,434.41
New York Stock Exchange	3,000.00
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	None
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute; Government Relations Committee	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	539.64
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	1,625.01
Patent Office Society	900.00
Peoples Water Service Co.	None
Philco Corp.	None
Seaboard and Western Airlines	450.00
Silver Users Assn.	884.15
Six Agency Committee	3,001.60
Southern Pine Industry Committee	209.06
Southern States Industrial Council	24,437.25
Transportation Assn. of America	100.00
Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	1,138.83
United States Cuban Sugar Council	239.02
United States Savings and Loan League	31,984.89
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	None
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	3,338.89
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	137.03
Wherry Housing Assn.	12,137.13

Citizens Groups

Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	\$11,170.35
American Cancer Society	7,249.69
American Parents Committee Inc.	1,640.32
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	2,959.92
Area Employment Expansion Committee	1,223.11
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	1,169.95

Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in each of the group classifications of lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	116	\$448,663.44
Citizens	33	125,175.88
Employee & Labor	30	219,415.49
Farm	17	72,022.24
Professional	14	80,551.34
Veterans	6	46,362.54
TOTAL	216	\$992,190.93

Campaign for the 48 States	None
Charitable Contributors Assn.	\$ 1,000.00
Christian Amendment Movement	5,514.94
Committee for Collective Security	492.91
Council of Conservationists	None
Family Tax Assn.	5,901.66
Florida Inland Navigation District	1,388.78
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	1,583.35
Foreign Policy Clearing House	5,517.69
Friends Committee on National Legislation	9,078.39
Japanese American Citizens League	375.00
Liberty Under Law Inc.	202.05
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	4,826.23
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	1,000.00
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	250.00
National Council, Junior Order, United American Mechanics	168.00
National Housing Conference	18,912.60
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	779.97
National Reclamation Assn.	12,104.34
National Rehabilitation Assn.	1,126.80
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	13,726.43
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	2,420.59
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	71.26
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	6,481.03
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	1,299.93
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	4,919.59
West Coast Inland Navigation District	621.00

Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	\$ 496.18
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	7,636.76
AFL-CIO	34,514.59
AFL-CIO; Industrial Union Dept.	15,883.77
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	8,131.54
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	1,705.22

Lobby Spending - 4

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	\$ 7,372.25
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO); Grand Lodge	13,485.35
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	7,541.21
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	None
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	6,131.33
Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades	2,687.54
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	3,353.75
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	21,032.66
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	1,241.00
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	4,470.05
National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators	1,234.24
National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO)	1,738.95
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	6,332.03
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	850.00
National Council of Naval Air Station Employees Organization	2,134.82
National Federation of Federal Employees	12,077.32
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	15,802.94
National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO)	7,020.05
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	8,439.13
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	6,081.45
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	1,040.93
Railroad Pension Conference	181.91
Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO)†	12,000.00
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	8,798.52

†The Railway Labor Executives Assn. is composed of the chief executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unaffiliated.

Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation	\$23,898.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	1,523.51
Council of Conservationists	None
Florida Citrus Mutual	2,116.95
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.	372.78
Institute of American Poultry Industries	None
Milk Industry Foundation	215.35
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	232.05

Law on Spending Reports

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harris, 347 US 612) in effect limited the law's applicability to "direct communications with Members of Congress."

The Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. The Act specifies that all registered organizations file financial reports by the tenth day of the month following the end of the quarter.

National Assn. of Wheat Growers	\$ 1,023.67
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	22,816.67
National Grange	10,476.00
National Independent Dairies Assn.	32.00
National Livestock Tax Committee	None
National Milk Producers Federation	5,168.65
National Wool Growers Assn.	3,084.61
Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	525.00
Tobacco Associates Inc.	537.00

Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	\$ 9,303.54
American Hospital Assn.	10,720.48
American Medical Assn.	11,362.81
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	5,659.90
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	2,470.45
American Osteopathic Assn.	572.55
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	650.37
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
Assn. of American Medical Colleges	3,333.36
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	7,269.04
National Assn. of Social Workers	2,235.00
National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	20,577.34
National Society of Professional Engineers	4,896.50

Veterans' Groups

American Legion	\$32,942.95
Disabled American Veterans	1,750.00
Disabled Officers Assn.	3,750.00
Military Survivors Inc.	1,044.57
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	6,875.02
Retired Officers Assn.	None

CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL UNUSUALLY HEAVY

The 86th Congress may be well on the way to establishing itself as the most travel-minded Congress in history -- at least during the 1959 session.

Congressional Quarterly's first look at Congressional traveling this year -- a spot check of key committees and Members' offices -- showed that during the first 4½ months of 1959 at least 29 Representatives and 14 Senators traveled outside of the United States on official or semi-official business. Included in this total were seven freshman Representatives and two new Senators.

Traveling by Members of Congress traditionally reaches its peak during odd, or non-election years when there are no campaigns to keep the lawmakers at home. Also, because of the slow-starting legislative machinery, the first, or odd-year session of each new Congress is never quite as busy as the second session, leaving more time for traveling.

The contention that 1959 might produce a new record for Congressional junketing is based on CQ records showing that during 1957, when almost half of Congress' 531 Members traveled abroad, only 34 actually logged any foreign tours during the first 4½ months of the year. During the same period in 1958, only 12 lawmakers actually traveled abroad. (For complete 1957 and 1958 CQ surveys, see 1958 Almanac p. 753 and 1959 Weekly Report p. 297)

The 1959 total, which was not based on a complete survey but on a spot check, showed at least 43 Congressional travelers as of May 15. (See next page)

Cost of Junkets

The year 1959 also could be noteworthy for yet another major development in the history of Congressional junkets.

Hearings recently were assured on a bill (HR 5401) to require full public accounting of the expenditures of Government money by traveling Congressmen.

In a March 20 reply to a request for hearings by the bill's author, Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa), Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) of the House Administration Committee said he had referred the bill to the Accounts Subcommittee headed by Rep. Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.) and added, "I'm sure he (Friedel) will be glad to hold hearings on it."

Rep. Friedel's office said the Subcommittee had not yet planned the hearings because it had been tied up with several bills arising out of the recent controversy over Congressional nepotism. Burleson's statement to Gross, however, was construed as a "guarantee" that hearings eventually would be held.

An Administration Committee staff member told CQ this would be the first time within recollection that such a measure would have advanced as far as the hearing stage.

Opponents' View

The arguments against the Gross bill probably will parallel those used successfully in past years to kill various measures requiring the individual reporting of counterpart fund expenditures. Counterpart funds are the local currencies set aside by foreign governments to match their share of U.S. foreign aid money. They are available to traveling Members of Congress.

The most common complaint against bills requiring individual accounting of counterpart fund expenditures was that the publicity resulting from such public disclosure might prevent conscientious Members from making useful and needed trips abroad for fear of ill-informed public censure.

Rep. Gross answers this argument by saying that a Congressman would have nothing to hide if he were performing a useful mission properly. A bill such as HR 5401 is needed, he said, because "wasteful junketing won't be stopped until each Member is required to report all his travel expenses."

His view is supported by the beliefs expressed by several other House Members that much of the public's bad feeling about junkets would be eliminated if the veil of secrecy covering them were lifted.

Counterpart Fund Use

Under the Mutual Security Act of 1958 (PL 477), Senate Committees are required to report the counterpart fund expenditures of committee members to the Senate Appropriations Committee; House committees are required to report their use of counterpart funds to the House Administration Committee. The Chairmen of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House Administration Committee are then directed to make public the totals on a committee-by-committee basis; expenditures by individual committee members are never made public.

The figures below cover counterpart fund expenditures during the first half of fiscal 1959. Figures for the second half of 1959 ending July 1 probably won't be available until January 1960.

Senate		
Committee	Amount	Countries
Appropriations	\$ 20,342.15	18
Armed Services	2,702.96	4
Banking & Currency	1,991.03	6
Foreign Relations	16,350.01	16
Government Operations	11,843.53	11
Interior & Insular Affairs	4,165.10	4
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	5,548.46	7
Judiciary*	17,483.87	9
Post Office & Civil Service*	19,544.04	10
Rules & Administration	842.29	4
Joint Atomic Energy**	25,521.43	12
Joint Economic	13,706.99	9
TOTAL	\$140,041.86	

*Period covers calendar year 1958.

**Period covers Aug. 22-Nov. 30, 1958.

House		
Committee	Amount	Countries
Agriculture (Tobacco Subcommittee only)*	\$ 14,335.44	10
Armed Services	31,250.98	26
Banking & Currency	no report	
Education & Labor**	13,289.23	13
Foreign Affairs	15,148.56	11
Government Operations	486.11	2
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	10,010.92	21
Interior & Insular Affairs	none	
Judiciary	24,165.93	9
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	none	
Post Office & Civil Service	2,142.31	7
Public Works	2,017.46	6
Veterans Affairs	780.50	3
Ways & Means	9,299.29	7
TOTAL	\$122,926.73	

*Period covers Sept. 28-Oct. 13, 1958.

**Period covers calendar year 1958.

Results of Check

Congressional Quarterly's spot check of Congressional committees and Members' offices showed that 14 Senators and 29 Representatives have traveled out of the United States so far this year.

Following is a list of the Members who traveled and the trips they took. Most of the trips were well-publicized and many of the travelers will report back to Congress on their findings.

Asterisk (*) indicates new Members of Congress.

CALIFORNIA

Representatives -- Jeffery Cohelan (D)* -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee group on orientation trip for new Members; sponsored by the Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

Chet Holifield (D) -- April 11-12, cruised on atomic submarine Skipjack with members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

Bob Wilson (R) -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee group on orientation trip for new members; military transportation; Government expense.

CONNECTICUT

Representatives -- Frank Kowalski (D)* -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members on orientation trip; sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

ILLINOIS

Representatives -- Barratt O'Hara (D) -- Feb. 13-16, traveled to Cuba for ceremonies commemorating the Spanish-American War at the invitation of the Cuban government; commercial transportation; no U.S. Government expense.

INDIANA

Senators -- R. Vance Hartke (D)* -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe on Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- John Brademas (D)* -- May 10-17, traveled to Lima, Peru, as delegate to First Inter-American Parliamentary Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Fred Wampler (D)* -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee group on orientation tour of European military installations; sponsored by the Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

William G. Bray (R) -- March 26-April 5, also traveled to Europe on orientation tour with House Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

KANSAS

Representatives -- Wint Smith (R) -- April 1-7, traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as delegate to conference of 21 Latin American countries on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense.

LOUISIANA

Representatives -- T. Ashton Thompson (D) -- March 14-30, traveled to Europe on tour of NATO nations sponsored by the Air Force and the Reserve Officers Assn.; military transportation; Government expense.

MARYLAND

Senators -- John Marshall Butler (R) -- March 29-April 12 (approx.), traveled to Europe for Interparliamentary Union meeting in Paris followed by Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee mission in England and Germany; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Daniel B. Brewster (D)* -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe on orientation tour of military installations with House Armed Services Committee; sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

MICHIGAN

Representatives -- Charles E. Chamberlain (R) -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee group on orientation tour of military installations; sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

Alvin M. Bentley (R) -- March 30-April 4, traveled to East and West Germany on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

MINNESOTA

Representatives -- H. Carl Andersen (R) -- April 11-18, traveled to Puerto Rico at invitation of Puerto Rican Commonwealth to speak at dedication of power plant and to view rural electrification programs; commercial transportation; no U.S. Government expense.

MISSOURI

Senators -- Stuart Symington (D) -- March 27-April 13, traveled to Europe on combination vacation trip and personal study mission; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

NEBRASKA

Senators -- Roman L. Hruska (R) -- April 1-7, traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as delegate to a conference of 21 Latin American countries on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense.

NEW JERSEY

Representatives -- Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)* -- March 30-April 4, traveled to East and West Germany on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

NEW MEXICO

Senators -- Clinton P. Anderson (D) -- April 11-12, cruised on atomic submarine Skipjack with other members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

Representatives -- Joseph M. Montoya (D) -- May 10-17, traveled to Lima, Peru, as delegate to First Inter-American Parliamentary Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

NEW YORK

Senators -- Kenneth B. Keating (R) -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Hawaii on speaking tour at the invitation of Republican Central Committee of Hawaii; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Representatives -- Adam C. Powell Jr. (D) -- January, made several trips to Cuba for talks with Fidel Castro; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D) -- April 11-18, traveled to Puerto Rico at invitation of Puerto Rican Commonwealth to speak at dedication of power plant and to observe rural electrification programs; commercial transportation; no U.S. Government expense.

Samuel S. Stratton (D)* -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members for orientation tour of U.S. military installations; sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

Frank J. Becker (R) -- March 26-April 5, also traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee at invitation of Defense Department for orientation tour of U.S. military installations; military transportation; Government expense.

NORTH DAKOTA

Senators -- Milton R. Young (R) -- April 1-7, traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as delegate to conference of 21 Latin American countries on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense.

OKLAHOMA

Senators -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D) -- March 29-April 4, traveled to Nice, France, as delegate to meeting of Interparliamentary Union executive council; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Carl Albert (D) -- April 1-7, traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as appointed delegate to Latin American agricultural market development conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

OREGON

Representatives -- Charles O. Porter (D) -- March 14-30, traveled to Europe to study air strength of NATO countries; sponsored by Air Force and Reserve Officers Assn.; military transportation; some Government expense.

Al Ullman (D) -- April 2-6, toured air and naval bases in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama on active duty with Congressional naval reserve unit; military transportation; Government expense.

Walter Norblad (R) -- March 26-April 5, traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members at invitation of Defense Department for orientation tour of U.S. military installations; military transportation; Government expense.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senators -- Hugh Scott (R) -- April 2-6, toured air and naval bases in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama on active duty with Congressional naval reserve unit; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- James E. Van Zandt (R) -- April 2-6, also toured bases in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama as the commanding officer of Capitol Hill naval reserve unit; military transportation; Government expense.

April 11-12, cruised on atomic submarine Skipjack with other members of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

RHODE ISLAND

Senators -- John O. Pastore (D) -- April 11-12, cruised on atomic submarine Skipjack with members of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

Representatives -- John E. Fogarty (D) -- May 8-30, traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, as delegate to Twelfth World Health Assembly; commercial transportation; Government expense.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators -- Karl E. Mundt (R) -- April 1-7, traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as delegate to conference of 21 Latin American nations on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense.

TEXAS

Representatives -- W.R. Poage (D) -- March 29-April 4, traveled to Nice, France, as delegate to meeting of executive council of the Interparliamentary Union; commercial transportation; Government expense.

May 9-16, traveled to Lima, Peru, as delegate to First Inter-American Parliamentary Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

VERMONT

Senators -- George D. Aiken (R) -- April 11-12, took undersea Atlantic cruise on atomic submarine Skipjack: with members of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

WASHINGTON

Senators -- Henry M. Jackson (D) -- April 11-12, cruised on atomic submarine Skipjack with other members of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

Representatives -- Jack Westland (R) -- April 11-12, also took Atlantic cruise on Skipjack with Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Government expense.

WISCONSIN

Representatives -- Melvin R. Laird (R) -- May 8-30, traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, as delegate to Twelfth World Health Assembly; commercial transportation; Government expense.

WYOMING

Senators -- Gale McGee (D)* -- April 1-7, traveled to Bogota, Colombia, for Latin American conference on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense.



Around The Capitol

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming May 12 sent to Congress proposed Administration amendments to two laws providing Federal financial aid for school districts in areas overburdened by Government activities. The program, first enacted in 1950, provides Federal assistance for the operation and maintenance of public schools in Federally impacted areas (PL 874) and for the construction of classrooms needed to meet enrollment increases in these areas (PL 815).

The Administration proposal would discontinue Federal aid under both laws in cases where parents work or live on taxable Government property or where they have moved into an area to work for a Government contractor. In cases where parents work -- but do not live -- on tax-exempt property, it would reduce the Federal aid from the existing 50 percent to 40 percent if the Federal property lies within the affected school district or 25 percent if the Federal property lies outside the district. It would leave the aid formula unchanged in cases where parents both live and work on tax-exempt Federal property or where they live on such property but do not work there. The proposed changes would take effect in the 1959-60 school year, but cuts for operating expenses would be limited to 3 percent in the first year.

The Administration bill was introduced May 14 in the Senate (S 1939) by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and in the House (HR 7140) by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.).

In 1958 Congress rejected a request by President Eisenhower to limit the impacted-area school aid to areas with Federal personnel both living and working on Government property. (1958 Almanac p. 222) The Administration requested a 15 percent cut in funds for the program for fiscal 1960, but the House April 30 voted a \$44.3 million increase in the request. (Weekly Report p. 621)

ATOMIC RESEARCH

The White House May 16 released an advisory panel report calling for an immediate speedup in basic research into the nature of the atom. The five-man panel, appointed by the President's Science Advisory Committee and the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, proposed a program that would lead to annual Federal spending of \$135 million by fiscal 1963 -- compared to spending of \$59 million in the current year. The panel's recommendations included:

An immediate start on construction of a \$100-million, two-mile-long atom-smasher at Stanford University in California. This recommendation previously had been revealed by President Eisenhower, who in a May 14 speech in New York City said he would ask Congress to vote funds for the project.

Concentration of Federal outlays in the field of high-energy physics in the hands of the AEC, the Defense Department and the National Science Foundation.

Creation of a top-level coordinating group to super-vise budget and technical planning in the field.

Encouragement of international cooperative research programs, specifically to include the Soviet Union.

RAIL BENEFIT BILL SIGNED

President Eisenhower May 19 signed without comment a bill (HR 5610 -- PL 28) to increase railroad retirement benefits and taxes. There had been widespread speculation that Mr. Eisenhower might veto the measure. House Republican leaders had reported that a check of Representatives indicated a vote on overriding a veto might be "touch and go," but Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) May 19 said he did not think this had influenced the President's decision to sign the bill. He said he thought one of the main reasons it was approved was that "looking back over the record they found that about two-thirds of the provisions of the bill had been recommended by the President." Dirksen said he had "grave doubts" that the Senate would have voted to sustain a veto of the measure and that he also had doubts that the House would have done so. (Weekly Report p. 621)

MONETARY FUND, WORLD BANK

A two-month delay in completing action on a bill (S 1094) to increase the United States subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came to an end May 19 when the Senate asked for a conference with the House on their respective versions of the bill.

As passed by the Senate March 19, S 1094 provided that a \$1,375,000,000 contribution to the fund be charged to the 1960 budget, whereas the House version, passed March 25, met the President's request that the outlay be charged to fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 455) It was then up to the Senate either to agree to the House version or to insist on its own and request a conference. The Senate's delay in reaching its decision presumably allowed Democratic leaders to reassess the outlook for a balanced budget in 1960, in the light of further economic and legislative developments.

PENTAGON LEADERS

President Eisenhower May 19 nominated Navy Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr. to succeed the late Donald A. Quarles as Deputy Secretary of Defense. Gates, a Philadelphia Republican, earlier had announced plans to resign as Secretary of the Navy and return to private life about June 1. Quarles died May 8. (Weekly Report p. 624)

Meanwhile Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy May 19 announced that he would stay on indefinitely in his post. Prior to the death of Quarles, McElroy had said he wanted to leave the Cabinet by the end of the year.

McElroy May 18 recalled retired Adm. Arthur W. Radford to duty as a military consultant. He said Radford, who served four years as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would serve in a civilian capacity on a temporary basis during the absence of Gen. Nathan F. Twining, current JCS Chairman, who underwent a cancer operation May 12.

MAY 5 TEST BAN LETTER

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's May 5 letter, released May 16, to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev concerning controls of nuclear weapons tests:

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your reply to my communication of April 13, in which I suggested ways in which we might move more rapidly toward the achievement of a lasting agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests under adequately safeguarded conditions.

I do not disagree with your statement of the need to conclude a treaty which would provide for the cessation of all types of nuclear weapons tests in the air, underground, under water, and at high altitudes. This is the objective I proposed last August, which my representatives at Geneva have sought since the beginning of negotiations there, and which in my most recent letter I reaffirmed as the goal of the United States. I sincerely hope that your affirmation of this objective will prove to me that you would now be willing to accept the essential elements of control which would make this possible. You refer to the possibility mentioned by Prime Minister Macmillan for carrying out each year a certain previously determined number of inspections.

I have also been informed that your representative at the Geneva conference has formally proposed that agreement be reached on the carrying out annually of a pre-determined number of inspections, both on the territory of the Soviet Union and on the territories of the United States, the United Kingdom and their possessions. In keeping with our desire to consider all possible approaches which could lead to agreement for discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests with effective control, the United States is prepared to explore this proposal through our representatives in the negotiations at Geneva.

In particular it will be necessary to explore the views of the Soviet government on the voting arrangements under which this and other essential elements of control will be carried out, the criteria which will afford the basis for inspection, and the arrangements which you would be prepared to accept to assure timely access to the site of unidentified events that could be suspected of being nuclear explosions.

It will be necessary to know, also, the scientific basis upon which any such number of inspections would be determined and how it would be related to the detection capabilities of the control system. I have noted your understanding that these inspections would not be numerous. The United States has not envisaged an unlimited number of inspections, but adheres to the concept that the number should be in appropriate relationship to scientific facts and detection capabilities.

As I stated in my last communication if you are prepared to change your present position on the veto on procedures for on site inspection, and on early discussion of concrete measures for high altitude inspection, we can proceed promptly in the hope of concluding the negotiation of a comprehensive agreement for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests. I hope that your position on the basic issues will change sufficiently to make this possible.

There are reports that your representative in Geneva has given some reason for thinking the Soviet government may be prepared to modify its approach regarding these questions. If this should prove not to be the case, I could not accept a situation in which we would do nothing. In that event I would wish to urge your renewed consideration of my alternative proposal. It is that starting now we register and put into effect agreements looking toward the permanent discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests in phases, expanding the agreement as rapidly as corresponding measures of control can be incorporated in the treaty.

I would again propose that toward this end we take now the first and readily attainable step of an agreed suspension of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere up to the greatest height to which effective control can under present circumstances be suspended.

In my communication of April 13, I suggested that the first phase of such an agreement should extend to the altitude for which controls were agreed upon by the Geneva conference of experts. We would welcome discussions of the feasibility at the present time

of extending the first phase atmospheric agreement to higher altitudes. And our representatives in the present negotiations at Geneva are prepared to discuss the technical means for controlling such an agreement.

It is precisely because of my deep desire for a complete discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests that I urge again you either accept the measures of control that will make such agreement possible now, or, as a minimum, that you join now in the first step toward this end which is within our reach. Such a step would assure that no time will be lost in setting up the elements of the system already substantially agreed and in stopping all tests that can be brought under control. While this is being done our negotiators would continue to explore the problems involved in extending the agreements to other weapons tests as quickly as adequate controls can be devised and agreed upon.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS

Following are the texts of President Eisenhower's May 19 messages to Congress transmitting two nuclear agreements with Great Britain and France (Weekly Report p. 661):

BRITISH AGREEMENT

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting herewith to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of an Amendment to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes of July 3, 1958. The amendment was signed at Washington on May 7, 1959.

The agreement of July 3, 1958, for cooperation on the uses of atomic energy for military purposes provided for the exchange of information covering the design and use of atomic weapons and other military applications of atomic energy and for the sale to the United Kingdom of a nuclear submarine propulsion plant and necessary fuel. Numerous exchanges have been made under this agreement, and both nations have benefited from these exchanges.

Under the provisions of the agreement there have been discussions between representatives of the two nations concerning the nature and scope of equipment and materials exchanges which would best contribute to our common defense and security and further benefit our two nations. As a result of these discussions an amendment to the agreement has been developed to further the goal of our mutual defense. It is gratifying to note that this amendment will also result in conservation of scientific and technical manpower and effort, and capital which would otherwise be required in providing duplicate facilities to meet our corresponding but separate requirements.

I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying authoritative copies of the signed amendment, a copy of a joint letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Secretary of Defense recommending my approval of this amendment, and a copy of my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

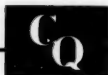
FRENCH AGREEMENT

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting herewith to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy in the English text of an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of France for Cooperation in the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. The agreement has been executed on May 7, 1959, by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Government of the United States, and by the Ambassador of France to the United States on behalf of the government of the Republic of France.

To assist France in the development of a land based prototype submarine propulsion plant, and in response to a request by France for United States cooperation in this field, our governments have concluded this agreement whereby the United States will sell to France a quantity of enriched nuclear fuel for this purpose.

(Continued on p. 726)



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-19

S 1271 (HR 5460) -- Donate certain Federal property to the Pueblo of Isleta, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/5/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25, 1959. Senate passed April 10, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 5460 April 20, 1959). House passed May 4, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-20

HR 4913 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to authorize General Services Administration to lease space in District of Columbia for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/24/59 -- House Science and Astronautics reported March 9, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported April 20, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-21

HR 296 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain equipment and provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with the World Jamboree to be held in Philippines in 1959. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Armed Services reported March 18, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported April 23, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-22

HR 7 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at the Fifth National Jamboree. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Armed Services reported March 18, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported April 23, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-23

HR 3293 -- Authorize construction of modern naval vessels. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 25, 1959. House passed March 13, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported April 10, 1959. Senate passed April 30, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-24

HR 2237 -- Amend chapter 13 of Bankruptcy Act, re wage earners' plans. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/12/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 10, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported April 13, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-25

HR 4615 -- Relieve certain naval personnel of liability to reimburse U. S. for transportation erroneously furnished them. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 4, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported April 20, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-26

HR 2975 -- Relative to validation of certain quarters allowance payments to Navy Department employees. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/21/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 4, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported April 20, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. President signed May 13, 1959.

Public Law 86-27

S J Res 94 -- Direct Secretary of Agriculture to postpone from May 15, 1959 to June 1, 1959 the date for announcing national acreage allotment and marketing quotas for 1960 wheat crop. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/30/59 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 30, 1959. Senate passed May 11, 1959. House passed May 12, 1959. President signed May 15, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CO's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education & Housing Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Services & Defense Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 1900 -- Amend Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to include nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants. HOLLAND (D Fla.), AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 5/11/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1901 -- Amend section 101 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949 and act of July 28, 1945, to stabilize and protect level of support for tobacco. JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 5/11/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1941 -- Extend section 17 of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 5/14/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 7041 -- Authorize sale and permanent transfer of acreage allotments. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 5/11/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7118 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1948, as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and P. L. 74, 77th Congress, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/14/59 -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through May 15, 1959.

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	1,967	7,174
Joint Resolutions	97	393
Concurrent		
Resolutions	30	174
Simple Resolutions	120	266
TOTAL	2,214	8,007

Bills	Resolutions
S 1887 - 1967	S J Res 97
HR 7041 - 7162	S Con Res 30
	S Res 117 - 120
	H J Res 390 - 393
	H Con Res 174
	H Res 263 - 266

HR 7146 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1945, as amended. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 5/14/59 -- Agriculture.

HR 7149 -- Provide for stabilizing broiler and egg industries by instituting a program for marketing regulations. MILLER, C.W. (D Calif.) -- 5/14/59 -- Agriculture.

HR 7152 -- Establish a Commission on Country Life. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 392 -- Provide for acceleration of various reforestation programs of the Department of Agriculture. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/14/59 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 393 -- Similar to H J Res 392. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 5/14/59.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 7040 -- Make appropriations for sundry, independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 5/11/59 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 1938 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University; transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 5/14/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1939 -- Amend P. L. 815 and P. L. 874, 81st Congress, re school assistance in federally-affected areas, so as to limit payments under such laws to situations involving tax-exempt Federal property. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 5/14/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1955 -- Expand public facility loan program of Community Facilities Administration of Housing and Home Finance Agency. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 5/15/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 7068 -- Amend P.L. 815 and 874, 81st Congress, re Federal assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities; discontinue making grants attributable to Federal activities carried on through contractors. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 5/11/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7117 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and renewal of urban communities. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7131 -- Amend U. S. Housing Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a single person can qualify for admission to a low-rent housing project and the age at which a family can qualify for admission to a project designed specifically for elderly families. GALLAGHER (D N. J.) -- 5/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7132 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to permit loss of goodwill to be taken into account in computing amount of relocation payment which may be made to a business concern displaced by an urban renewal project; increase maximum amount of such payment. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 5/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7139 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University; transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/14/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7140 -- Amend P. L. 815 and 874, 81st Congress, re school assistance in federally affected areas, so as to limit payments under such laws to situations involving tax-exempt Federal property. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/14/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7158 -- Similar to HR 7139. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 --

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 1894 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to increase benefits of individuals who delay their retirement beyond age 65. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/11/59 -- Finance.
- S 1936 -- Make permanent certain provisions re State plans for aid to blind. HENNINGS (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Clark (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 5/14/59 -- Finance.
- S 1937 -- Amend laws re Saint Elizabeths Hospital to fix the salaries of superintendent, assistant superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 5/14/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1963 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants from funds obtained under Trading With the Enemy Act to assist States and local communities to provide facilities for older persons including surviving parents of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 5/15/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7062 -- Provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of Comptrollers General. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/11/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7064 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for a public health training program. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7095 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age of 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7101 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7154 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age survivors insurance benefits. SANTANGELO (D N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7159 -- Amend laws re St. Elizabeths Hospital to fix salaries of superintendent, assistant superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 1919 -- Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Case (R N. J.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 5/12/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7089 -- Amend titles I, II, and III of Immigration and Nationality Act. BARRY (R N. Y.) -- 5/12/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7091 -- Similar to HR 7089. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/12/59.
- HR 7093 -- Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 5/12/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1918 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/12/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 1928 -- Provide for participation of the U. S. in Inter-American Development Bank. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/13/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 7063 -- Amend International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 to provide for utilization of Ellis Island by Secretary of State as a training center for Americans going abroad; keep this great landmark as a living memorial to American freedom and contributions made to the U. S. by the immigrants who have come to these shores. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/11/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7072 -- Provide for participation of U. S. in Inter-American Development Bank. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7073 -- Similar to HR 7072. KILBURN (R N. Y.) -- 5/11/59.
- HR 7099 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946 to provide a criminal penalty for violations of certain provisions of that act. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/12/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 174 -- Provide for development through U. N. of international educational programs. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 5/11/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 265 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re initiation of an international exchange program, consisting of exchange visits by delegations of mothers, between U. S. and Russia. KING (D Utah) -- 5/14/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 1967 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 5/15/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S Res 120 -- Extend time for study of National Labor Relations Act and Labor-Management Relations Act. HILL (D Ala.) -- 5/14/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7098 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/12/59 -- Judiciary.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1925 -- Provide that an officer of the Army, Air Force, or Navy assigned to serve as Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology hold rank of not less than brigadier general or rear admiral, as case may be, while so serving. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 5/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1952 -- Enable mothers and widows of deceased members of Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside continental limits of the U. S. to make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries. CASE (R S. D.) -- 5/14/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 7046 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., section 2667, to direct Secretaries of military departments to lease property for public school use without reservation of monetary consideration therefor. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 5/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7052 -- Amend section 2 of Defense Production Act of 1950. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7061 -- Amend title 10 of U. S. C. to encourage competition in procurement by the armed services. KILBURN (R N. Y.) -- 5/11/59 -- Armed Services.

Bills - 3

- HR 7076 -- Similar to HR 7061. WHARTON (R N. Y.) -- 5/11/59.
 HR 7090 -- Similar to HR 7061. BARRY (R N. Y.) -- 5/12/59.
 HR 7127 -- Grant constructive service to members of the Coast Guard Women's Reserve for period from July 25, 1947 to November 1, 1949. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 5/14/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7128 -- Amend title 14, U. S. C., in order to correct certain inequities in the computation of service in Coast Guard Women's Reserve. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 5/14/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7161 -- Amend Communist Control Act of 1954 to prohibit interference by certain persons with free movement of defense materials in foreign commerce. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/14/59 -- Un-American Activities.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 7043 -- Provide that Veterans' Administration maintain in each State at least one regional office. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7051 -- Amend Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, to provide that in the absence of a designation of beneficiary thereunder by a person having national service life insurance or U. S. Government life insurance, the designated beneficiary of such insurance also be the designated beneficiary of any indemnity payable under such act. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7088 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict on the same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 5/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7106 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., re forfeiture of benefits under laws administered by Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7160 -- Amend sections 1612 and 1613 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide that where a veteran eligible for educational benefits on account of Korean conflict service has reentered military service, such service not be counted as part of the periods within which his education must be begun and completed. WIDNALL (R N. J.) -- 5/14/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- H J Res 391 -- Designate mountain laurel as the national flower of the U. S. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/12/59 -- House Administration.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S J Res 97 -- Authorize preliminary study and review in connection with proposed additional building for Library of Congress. GREEN (D R. I.) -- 5/14/59 -- Public Works.
 S Con Res 34 -- Re joint committee on Salary Adjustment. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) -- 5/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S Res 118 -- Amend Standing Rules of Senate re selection of Senate members of committees of conference. CLARK (D Pa.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Javits (R N. Y.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Carroll (D Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Jackson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N. J.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 5/12/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 7129 -- Punish use of interstate commerce in furtherance of conspiracies to commit terroristic crimes and activities. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.
 H Res 263 -- Re election of Albert H. Quie, Minnesota as member of standing committee of House of Representatives on Education and Labor. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 5/14/59. Agreed.
 H Res 264 -- Consider S 57. DELANEY (D N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Calendar.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1932 -- Provide for retirement of public debt in amounts which reflect annual increases in gross national product. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/14/59 -- Finance.
 S 1962 -- Provide for making of payments to States and their political subdivisions in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain real property owned by U. S. or its agencies. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 5/15/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 7092 -- Provide for reorganization of administrative procedures and practices in Government operations for improving their economy and efficiency to provide for organization of machinery to coordinate and administer such procedures and related practices. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/12/59 -- Judiciary.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 1889 -- Authorize transfer of three units of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners within project. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1903 -- Authorize a per capita distribution of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Quapaw Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1904 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1921 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of the United Spanish War Veterans, Inc., in D. C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/12/59 -- District of Columbia.
 S 1922 -- Provide a uniform law for transfer of securities to and by fiduciaries in D. C. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/12/59 -- District of Columbia.
 S 1930 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of the Navy to acquire, in fee or otherwise, lands and rights in land on island of Guam. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1966 -- Provide for licensing of public insurance adjusters in D. C. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/15/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 7053 -- Authorize a per capita distribution of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Quapaw Tribe. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7074 -- Re tax exemption accorded Veterans of Foreign Wars on certain property in D. C. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/11/59 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 7119 -- Authorize transfer of three units of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners within the project. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7124 -- Require payment of tuition on account of certain persons who attend the public schools of D. C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/14/59 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 7145 -- Amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate business of life insurance in D. C.", as amended. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 5/14/59 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 7156 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7157 -- Make payments to Indians for destruction of fishing rights at Celilo Falls exempt from income tax. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 1893 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18, U. S. C., to provide for admission of certain evidence. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 5/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 1914 -- Amend section 508 of title 28, U. S. C., re attorneys salaries. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 1947 -- Re authority of Customs Court to appoint employees. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7126 -- Re authority of Customs Court to appoint employees. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7142 -- Clarify certain provisions of patent statutes re applications filed on behalf of absent or missing inventors. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 1892 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Norman project, Okla. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1899 -- Authorize establishment of Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 1902 -- Authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation. CHAVEZ (D N. M.), Kerr (D Okla.), Case (R S. D.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Public Works.
 S 1905 -- Authorize classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban and business purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 1906 -- Facilitate administration of public lands. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1908 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain additional property to be included within Independence National Historical Park. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1920 -- Re mining claims on lands within national forests. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1926 -- Provide for disposal of certain real property to city of Spokane, Wash. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 5/13/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 1927 -- Amend Bonneville Project Act in order to establish the Bonneville Power Corporation. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/13/59 -- Public Works.
- S 1957 -- Encourage discovery, development, and production of domestic tin. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska), Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S Con Res 35 -- Make an investigation concerning anadromous fish in Columbia River Basin. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Church (D Idaho), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 5/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 7042 -- Authorize classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban and business purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7044 -- Authorize establishment of the Central National Monument at the geographic center of the U. S. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7045 -- Authorize establishment of Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 5/11/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7054 -- Provide for establishment of Ellis Island National Shrine. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 5/11/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7060 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Norman project, Oklahoma. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7077 -- Authorize appropriations for Federal-aid primary system of highways for purpose of equitably reimbursing States for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. WHARTON (R N. Y.) -- 5/11/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7078 -- Provide for an open air assembly area in Golden Gate National Cemetery San Bruno, Calif. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7087 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, re acquisition by U. S. of articles, materials, and supplies for public use. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 5/12/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7100 -- Re mining claims of lands within national forests. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7107 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of flood control projects on Snake River in State of Wyoming by Secretary of Interior from power revenue of Palisades project. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7120 -- Amend certain laws of U. S. in light of admission of State of Alaska into the Union. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7121 -- Re sale of certain minerals and metals acquired by U. S. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7125 -- Provide for a study of feasibility of establishing President Adams Parkway. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 5/14/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7136 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Oroville-Tonasket unit of the Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7137 -- Provide for disposal of certain real property to city of Spokane, Wash. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 5/14/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7138 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure the protection of the public interest. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7143 -- Similar to HR 7125. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/14/59.
- HR 7151 -- Similar to HR 7125. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/14/59.
- HR 7153 -- Amend section 502 of General Bridge Act of 1946. PIRNIE (R N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7155 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, to enter into an agreement with State of California re construction and operation of such unit. SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 390 -- Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into between State of New York and State of New Jersey for creation of New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency. LINDSAY (R N. Y.) -- 5/11/59 -- Judiciary.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1895 -- Pay annuities under Civil Service Retirement Act to survivors of employees separated from service prior to Oct. 1, 1956. JOHNSTON (D S. C.), Hill (D Ala.), Talmadge (D Ga.) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1896 -- Repeal act of June 23, 1948 (63 Stat. 576) re transportation of mail between post offices and airports. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1897 -- Improve Federal compensation policies; establish Commission on Federal Civilian Employees Compensation Policy. JOHNSTON (D S. C.), Carlson (R Kan.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- S 1916 -- Establish a Central Security Office to coordinate administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs; prescribe administrative procedures for hearing and review of cases arising under such programs. COTTON (R N. H.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 5/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1923 -- Adjust postal rates of certain first-class mail and airmail. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1933 -- Provide a uniform premium pay system for Federal employees engaged in inspectional services; authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) (by request) -- 5/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1934 -- Re rate of wages and payment of benefits for persons employed in highway post office service by contractors. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) (by request) -- 5/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1949 -- Provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class mail matter. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1960 -- Permit transmission as third- or fourth-class mail of medical prescriptions with written or printed instructions for the use thereof. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 5/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 7048 -- Amend act of August 16, 1950, re exclusion from mails of obscene articles. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7050 -- Provide further permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class mail matter. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7055 -- Repeal provisions of section 5 of act of July 28, 1916, re furnishing of information to Postmaster General by Interstate Commerce Commission re revenue received by railroads from express companies for transportation of express matter. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7065 -- Provide retirement eligibility for certain Federal employees whose rates of compensation are adversely affected due to any international commitment. MORRISON (D La.) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7066 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re voluntary retirement of certain Federal employees assigned to duty in overseas areas. MORRISON (D La.) -- 5/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7097 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund. MILLER, G. P. (D Calif.) -- 5/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7133 -- Similar to HR 7065. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 5/14/59.
- HR 7134 -- Similar to HR 7066. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 5/14/59.
- HR 7148 -- Increase basic compensation which may be paid civilian keepers of light-houses from \$3,750 per annum to \$5,100 per annum. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 5/14/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7162 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide minimum retirement annuities of \$200 a month in cases of mandatory separations under section 5 of such act. ZELENKO (D N. Y.) -- 5/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1898 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re procedure in obtaining a license and for rehearings under such act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1907 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act to decrease maximum interest rate on loans made by credit unions and increase the maximum amount of any unsecured loan which may be made by credit unions. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 5/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1929 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide that equal time provisions not apply to news programs. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 5/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1942 -- Amend section 632 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 1032) by inserting the word "first" before "meeting" and by adding a new section 644 to require claims to be filed and to limit time within which claims may be filed in chapter XIII proceedings (Wage Earners' Plans). EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1943 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to clarify time for review of orders of referees. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1944 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re verification of pleadings. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/14/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1956 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, for purpose of providing with respect to requirements for operation of subsidy constructed vessels that certain vessels be considered as operating in foreign trade. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 5/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1958 -- Amend title 46, U. S. C., section 601, to clarify types of arrestment prohibited re wages of U. S. seamen. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1961 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 5/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1964 -- Amend act requiring certain common carriers by railroad to make reports to Interstate Commerce Commission re certain accidents in order to clarify requirements of such act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bills - 5

S 1965 -- Establish certain provisions re removal and terms of office of the members of certain regulatory agencies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 7056 -- Amend act of October 15, 1914, commonly referred to as Clayton Act, and Federal Trade Commission Act, re applicability thereof to contract carriers subject to Interstate Commerce Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7057 -- Provide the President with means to discharge satisfactorily his responsibilities re national telecommunication resources including Government's use of the radio frequency spectrum. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7058 -- Amend section 212(a) of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7059 -- Amend section 222 (b) of Interstate Commerce Act re service of process in enforcement proceedings. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7086 -- Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7094 -- Aid in controlling inflation. HOLTZMAN (D N. Y.) -- 5/12/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7102 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re providing that the requirements for the operation of subsidy constructed vessels that certain vessels be considered as operating in foreign trade. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 5/12/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7103 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to assure for the Civil Aeronautics Board independent participation and representation in court proceedings; provide for review of non-hearing Board determinations in courts of appeals; clarify present provisions concerning time for seeking judicial review. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7104 -- Amend section 1005 (c) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize use of certified mail for service of process. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7105 -- Amend section 408 (b) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize elimination of a hearing by Civil Aeronautics Board in certain cases. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7109 -- Amend section 407 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7110 -- Similar to HR 7103. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/12/59.
 HR 7111 -- Similar to HR 7105. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/12/59.
 HR 7112 -- Similar to HR 7104. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/12/59.
 HR 7122 -- Revise, extend, and otherwise improve Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 315) to bring into focus and more proper perspective that section of law governing political broadcasts. BARR (D Ind.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7130 -- Amend section 1 (14) (a) of Interstate Commerce Act to insure adequacy of national railroad freight car supply. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7135 -- Prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 5/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7144 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7150 -- Amend Small Business Act to provide that the affiliate or subsidiary status of a business concern in an economically depressed area not be taken into account in determining whether such concern is eligible for assistance under such act in securing Government procurement contracts. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

S 1888 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 5/11/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 7047 -- Amend sections 4081 and 4082 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within definition of "producers" of gasoline. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7049 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to assist small and independent business. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7067 -- Liberalize tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7069 -- Amend section 665 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7070 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re basis (for determining gain or loss) of property acquired from a decedent. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7071 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore competitive equality to retailers and other distributors re certain sales to business and other organizations. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7075 -- Amend section 1371 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit stock of a small business corporation which is owned by a husband and wife to be treated as owned by a single shareholder for purposes of determining number of shareholders of such corporation. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 5/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7096 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide relief with respect to tax treatment of damages in antitrust actions. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7108 -- Similar to HR 7075. UTT (R Calif.) -- 5/12/59.
 HR 7123 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7141 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage private investment abroad and thereby promote American industry and reduce Government expenditures for foreign economic assistance. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 5/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7147 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. MASON (R Ill.) -- 5/14/59 -- Ways and Means.

(Continued from p. 721)

The agreement recognizes the relationship of this assistance to the mutual security of the two nations, and the contribution to joint defense arrangements which transfer of this material will make. As the result of discussions with the French, it has been determined that the amounts envisaged for sale to France should permit them to carry out the proposed project.

The transfer of the nuclear fuel under this agreement will be carried out in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and pursuant thereto I have determined that performance of this cooperation will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security of the United States. It will be noted that the agreement does not provide for the communication of restricted data.

I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying the text of the agreement, a copy of a joint letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Secretary of Defense recommending my approval of this agreement, and a copy of my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

May 4 -- Statement welcoming Sir Winston Churchill upon his arrival in Washington.

May 5 -- Message to President Martin R. Echegoyen of Uruguay expressing concern over floods in that country.

May 6 -- Remarks at dinner in honor of Churchill.

May 8 -- Executive order granting the House Government Operations Committee authority during the 86th Congress to examine tax returns for the years 1945-59.

May 8 -- Executive order designating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a guaranteeing agency under the Defense Production Act of 1950. (Under the act, the President may empower Government agencies to guarantee loans and other financial assistance in certain cases.)

May 8 -- Executive order and memorandum modifying regulations concerning safeguarding of official information.

May 8 -- Proclamation designating May 10, 1959 as Mother's Day.

May 8 -- Statement on the death of Deputy Defense Secretary Donald A. Quarles.

May 11 -- Statement welcoming King Baudouin of Belgium upon his arrival in Washington.

May 13 -- Remarks to meeting of civil defense directors at the White House.

May 14 -- Remarks at ground-breaking ceremonies for the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, New York City.

May 14 -- Address at symposium on basic research sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science and Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, New York City.

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- May 23-29 -- MORTGAGE CREDIT STUDY, Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subc. (continued from May 22)
- May 25 -- ECONOMIC POLICIES, Joint Economic (continued from April 28)
- May 26-27 -- STOCK DISTRIBUTION, non-recognition of loss or gain, Senate Finance.
- May 27 -- PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Civil Service Subc. (continued from May 14)
- June 8-12 -- RADIATION EFFECTS AND NUCLEAR WAR, Joint Atomic Energy, Special Radiation Subc.
- June 11 -- SALE OF GENERAL ANILINE (S 1103), other Trading with the Enemy Act amendments (S 105, 531, 664, 672, 744), Senate Judiciary, Trading with the Enemy Act Subc.
- June 15-16 -- FEDERAL FAIR TRADE BILLS (S 1083, HR 1253), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, special subc.
- June 22 -- DALE ALFORD ELECTION, House Administration, Elections Subc., Little Rock, Ark.

Other Events

- May 22-26 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS, annual meeting, Chicago, Ill.
- May 22-27 -- AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ROBERT MENZIES, visit to U.S.
- May 24-29 -- SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Montreal.
- May 25 -- ALUMINUM WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- May 25-27 -- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COTTON STANDARDS, Washington, D.C.
- May 25-27 -- NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS, sixth annual convention, address by President Eisenhower, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- May 25-June 3 -- SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.
- May 26-28 -- AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN., 16th annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
- May 31-June 4 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF PLUMBING CONTRACTORS, 77th annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
- June 1 -- UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York.
- June 1-5 -- INTER-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, second meeting sponsored by the Pan American Union and the Argentine Government, Buenos Aires.
- June 3-4 -- NATIONAL COAL ASSN., annual convention, address by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- June 4 -- UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, San Francisco.
- June 5 -- ATLANTIC CONGRESS, London.
- June 8 -- TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, informal address by President Eisenhower, Washington, D.C.
- June 8-9 -- DR. LUDWIG ERHARD OF WEST GERMANY, visit to the U.S.
- June 8-13 -- SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Buffalo, N.Y.
- June 10-13 -- NEWSPAPER PERSONNEL RELATIONS ASSN., annual conference, Savoy-Plaza Hotel, New York City.
- June 15-18 -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
- June 24-27 -- WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING, training program for 1961 conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- June 27 -- HAWAII PRIMARY AND STATEHOOD REFERENDUM.
- July 13-15 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, annual conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.
- July 13-19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 50th annual convention, New York Coliseum, New York City.
- July 20-23 -- TOWNSEND CLUBS OF AMERICA, 19th national convention, Portland, Ore.
- July 21 -- LAUNCHING OF N.S. SAVANNAH, Mrs. Eisenhower to christen ship.
- July 28 -- HAWAII ELECTIONS.
- Aug. 2-5 -- GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Aug. 11-14 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 23-30 -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA (AMVETS), national convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Sept. 3-6 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
- Sept. 8-11 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS, annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Sept. 12-16 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 17-25 -- AFL-CIO, annual convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.



The Week In Congress

Eisenhower Boxscore Congress as of May 19 had approved only eight of President Eisenhower's 201 legislative requests of 1959, according to a Congressional Quarterly analysis. This means that at the approximate half-way point of the 1959 session of the 86th Congress only 4 percent of Mr. Eisenhower's program had become law or was ready for his signature. The 4 percent approval percentage compares with 6.6 percent for the half-way point in the first session of the 85th Congress, 1957; and 13.7 percent in the first session of the 84th Congress, 1955. (Page 683)

Housing Bill

The House passed a multi-billion-dollar Democratic-backed housing bill after rejecting Republican efforts to substitute a more modest measure sponsored by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.). The Herlong substitute, which had Administration support, would have eliminated all new public housing starts. Republicans said the bill, if finally enacted, faced certain veto. (Page 708)

No Fight?

Provisions to offset Administration-ordered Army and Marine manpower cutbacks, included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill, were lost in conference, and Senate conferees were accused of surrendering to the House without putting up a good fight. Sen. Russell B. Long made the charge, but lost his own fight to have the bill sent back for another round. Democrats backed his stand that manpower cuts would weaken U.S. prestige, but Republicans said a money bill was no place for policy matters. (Page 704)

Lobby Spending

Pressure groups spent nearly \$1 million to influence Members of Congress during the first three months of 1959, according to reports filed by 216 organizations registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Picking up where it left off in 1958, when its year-end spending total led all registered organizations, the AFL-CIO reported the highest figure for the first quarter of 1959. (Page 713)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Space authorization, Agriculture Department funds, housing, page 710.

SENATE: Bank mergers, supplemental funds, international health, page 712.

Western Democrats Weigh Bids

The Denver meeting of the Western States Democratic Conference took a cool view of the possibility of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson running for President, despite assurances of his availability. With the Colorado tourist slogan, "Rush to the Rockies," apparently taken as a personal command, Sens. Symington, Kennedy and Humphrey and Govs. Meyner and Williams each sent agents to the meeting. A strong residue of sentiment for Adlai E. Stevenson was discernible, but most of the Westerners want to see more of all the candidates. (Page 691)

Foreign Aid Reform

As the House Foreign Affairs Committee began marking up the Mutual Security authorization bill, it seemed clear that President Eisenhower stood almost no chance of getting the full \$3.9 billion he had requested for foreign aid. Much less apparent was the ultimate fate of various current proposals -- sponsored by Sens. Fulbright, Mansfield and other Democrats -- for revamping the Mutual Security Program. All these proposals reflect a growing concern with the drift of U.S. foreign policy under a Republican administration. (Page 696)

Junkets

Official traveling to far away places is off to a brisk start in the 86th Congress. With the 1959 session only 4½ months old, a spot check of Congressional offices shows that at least 43 Senators and Representatives have gone abroad at the taxpayers' expense. At the same point in 1958, only 12 Members of Congress had logged foreign travel as part of their official duties. In 1957 the total was 34. Seven freshman Representatives and two freshman Senators joined the "have funds -- will travel" set. (Page 717)